

Jordan Times

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Turkish chief of staff arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Turkish Chief of Staff General Najdat Arog arrived here Friday at the head of a Turkish military delegation on a several-day visit to Jordan during which he will visit a number of military institutes and historical sites in the country. Gen. Arog will also hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on a number of military issues of mutual concern and on the situation in the region, reports said. The delegation was met upon arrival at the airport by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Shari Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb, the Armed Forces inspector general, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, Turkish Ambassador in Amman Resat Arin and Turkish embassy staff. Gen. Arog will leave for the Soviet Union at the end of his visit to Jordan, according to the Iraqi News Agency (INA). INA said that it will be the first visit by a Turkish chief of staff to the Soviet Union.

Czechs close border with Austria

VIENNA (AP) — Czechoslovak authorities closed a major crossing point on the Austrian border on Friday, saying a terrorist attack had taken place at the frontier post near Bratislava, the Interior Ministry said. The Berg-Petrzalka post was ringed by troops, and Czechoslovak authorities notified Austria that soldiers had been sent in "to resolve the situation without bloodshed," according to the Austrian statement. No other details were available. Eyewitnesses saw Czechoslovak and possibly Soviet soldiers on patrol in Bratislava, reports said. The capital of the Czech Republic of Slovakia is about two kilometres from the border.

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King condemns Rome attack

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, condemning Wednesday's attack on the British Airways offices in Rome. In his cable, the King strongly deplored the terrorist actions and reiterated Jordan's firm opposition to any form of terrorism, and its strong resistance to such actions whatever their sources and objectives. The King said Jordan will be willing to exert its utmost efforts to help stem terrorism which is directed against humanity.

Second session of Muslim-Christian dialogue opens today

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, will open on Saturday the second round of Muslim-Christian dialogue at the Regency Palace Hotel here. The conference, in which a considerable number of international Muslim and Christian intellectuals and theologians will participate, will discuss two researches submitted by British Bishop Henry Chadwick and Kamal Al Farouki from Pakistan.

Prince Salman arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabian Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz, prince of Riyadh, arrives in Amman on Saturday on an official four-day visit during which he is scheduled to meet His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and other senior Jordanian officials. Prince Salman, the fourth in line to the succession to the Saudi Arabian throne, has a busy schedule during his visit, mainly aimed at familiarising himself with Jordan's major landmarks of progress. The schedule includes visits to the Royal Scientific Society, Yarmouk University, Jordan Valley, the Jordan Academy of Arabic and the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Baih Foundation).

Owen's visit to Jordan rescheduled

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former British Secretary David Owen has postponed his visit to Jordan to next Monday, well-informed sources said. Friday, Mr. Owen, a prominent British opposition leader, was expected to start an official visit to Jordan on Thursday. The sources said that the visit, which may last for three days, will start on Monday. The Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader is expected to hold talks with senior Jordanian officials, the sources said.

U.S. confirms new KGB defection

WASHINGTON (AP) — A senior Soviet diplomat has defected to the West, the Justice Department confirmed, but it denied on Friday a newspaper report that the defector identified several CIA employees as Soviet agents. Vasily Yurtychenko is said to be the highest ranking KGB defector since the 1930s. The Justice Department rarely comments on Soviet spy defections, but it chose to do so Friday.

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King addresses 40th U.N. General Assembly:

Arab faith in peace is only equalled by our faith in right ● Israel has allowed its bent for expansion to take precedence ● If Israel succeeds in exercising negative effect on U.S., the result will be the collapse of any hope for peace ● Together with any country supporting its negative stance, Israel will bear responsibility for lost opportunities as well as growth of extremism which Jordan condemns ● We are prepared for peace talks, under the basic tenets of 242 and 338 and within an international conference, hosted by U.N., and attended by permanent members of Security Council and all parties to the conflict ● Jerusalem is key to peace ● After 40 years of conflict, I hope there will emerge a future when Palestinian and Jew can live in peace on the land of peace

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein said on Friday Middle East peace hopes would collapse if Israel "continues to... place obstacles in the way of peace, or if she succeeds in exercising a negative effect on the United States or other countries."

"Together with any country, or countries, supporting its negative stance, Israel will have to bear the responsibility for lost opportunities as well as for the growth of extremism, whose consequences are not difficult to predict," King Hussein said. In an address to the 40th annual session of the General Assembly, King Hussein reiterated his readiness to enter negotiations with

Palestinian delegation. But no agreement has yet been reached with Washington on the Palestinian component of the delegation.

Appearing to prod the United States, which is refusing to deal with the PLO until it recognises Israel's right to exist and also opposes in international conference, the King said:

"If Israel continues to swim against the current and place obstacles in the way of peace, or if she succeeds in exercising a negative effect on the United States or other countries, the result will be the collapse of any hope of achieving a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis."

He said: "We are prepared to negotiate, under appropriate auspices, with the government of Israel, promptly and directly, under the basic tenets of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

These would, in effect, acknowledge Israel's right to secure and recognised borders in exchange for its withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

The King added: "It is Jordan's position that the appropriate auspices is an international conference hosted by the secretary general of the United Nations, to

which are invited the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Alluding to Moses, he noted that one of the prophets of Judaism, Christianity and Islam was

lost for 40 years in the wilderness. "It is my hope that after 40 years of uncertainty in the wilderness of fanaticism, hatred and conflict, there will emerge a future of promise, when Palestinian and Jew can live in peace on the land of peace."

Looking ahead to President Reagan's summit meeting with

Perez de Cuellar, and Her Majesty Queen Noor attended a banquet given in her honour by Mrs. Perez de Cuellar.

The banquet hosted by Mr. Perez de Cuellar was attended by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mozambique leader Samora Machel. It was also attended by His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein and members of the official del-

egation accompanying the King. Arab and foreign ministers currently in New York to attend the U.N. meetings were also invited to the banquet.

Also on Friday, King Hussein received at his residence in New York Gen. Jaruzelski. During a brief session of talks, Gen. Jaruzelski expressed his country's appreciation for the King's efforts at the national and international levels for peace.

Full text of the King's speech appears on page 4



King braves storm to address world organisation

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — As Hurricane Gloria roared into New York on Friday, essential staffers were sent home from the United Nations but His Majesty King Hussein braved the storm to open the morning debate at the General Assembly.

The King waited in the secretary-general's office on the 38th floor as wind and rain lashed the glass structure on the East River, then began his address 25 minutes late to the assembly.

On Thursday King Hussein met with heads of delegations attending the current General Assembly session.

He met with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, and Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

The King also attended a lunch banquet hosted in his honour by U.N. Secretary-General Javier

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Arafat calls on Israel to open peace talks under U.N. auspices

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has called on Israel to negotiate Middle East peace with the organisation within the framework of an international peace conference.

In an interview with the Cairo mass-circulation daily Al Akhbar published on Thursday, Mr. Arafat asked Israel to meet with the PLO within the framework of the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly on the basis

of Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO.

Asked whether an international conference on the Middle East could be interpreted as direct talks with Israel, Mr. Arafat said: "Of course, who else am I going to negotiate with?"

He added: "I will talk to all parties in any talks held under the aegis of the United Nations and the big powers."

The PLO chairman also urged the U.S. administration to start a dialogue with a proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in order to push forward the Mid-

dle East peace process.

He reiterated previous accusations that the American administration had backtracked on promises to meet with the joint team.

Mr. Arafat described statements by American officials that U.S. is ready to meet with Palestinians, who are non-PLO members, as "ridiculous since the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

He said the U.S. has repeatedly

Kharg operations reportedly shut down

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iran's vital oil export facility at Kharg Island appears to have been shut down for repairs after a series of Iraqi bombing raids, several Gulf oil and shipping executives reported Friday.

An absence of direct Iranian comment and a long religious holiday in Tehran has, however, barred first-hand confirmation of these reports by the executives, who are based in several Arab Gulf capitals neighbouring the two warring states.

The oil and shipping sources said it was unclear whether Iraq, which has vowed to keep the "fires started in the raids ablaze" until Tehran accepted a peaceful end to the five-year war, would allow Iran to carry on with the repairs.

They also said they were watching to see if Iran's leaders would carry out their threat to try to block "every drop of oil" from the rest of the Gulf if their own oil export flow was halted.

In Tehran, Iranian President Ali Khamenei reiterated the threat on Friday by saying Iran will block imports to Gulf states as well as their oil trade if Iranian oil exports are stopped by Iraqi attacks on Kharg.

Mr. Khamenei told tens of thousands of worshippers at Tehran's mass Friday prayers: "Iraq may (one day) use military bases in some Gulf countries for its attacks on Kharg. We give a friendly warning to Gulf states not to be deceived by Iraq."

"We have said again and again that the day we cannot export our oil we will not allow any others in the Gulf to export a drop of oil, or to bring any goods into the Gulf," Mr. Khamenei said.

A Bahrain-based Western shipping executive who asked not to be identified by name told the AP: "In theory they (Iranians) can still export from Kharg, but what we now have is a strong rumour that the Iranians have closed down the island until Oct. 14 for repairs."

Raid on Kharg may persuade Japan to buy Iraqi oil, page 2

Roadside bomb explodes near Israeli settlement in latest attack

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

OCCUPIED WEST BANK — Palestinian resistance attacks against Israeli targets in the occupied Arab territories were escalated Friday when a roadside bomb, detonated by remote control, went off on a section of a road, leading out of Jerusalem, near an Israeli settlement.

The incident was the third in a series of attacks against Israelis in 24 hours.

No casualties were reported in Friday's explosion, but, according

to Israeli military sources, quoted by news agencies, a total of nine Israelis were injured in two attacks on Thursday.

Friday's explosion occurred on the road leading from Jerusalem eastward to the nearby settlement of Madlele Adnunin, Israeli Radio reported. It did not say whether any cars were passing by at the time.

Roadside charges which were a favourite with commandos acting against the Israeli occupation forces in South Lebanon are rarely used in the West Bank. No group claimed responsibility for Friday's

blast while two Palestinian factions claimed responsibility for an ambush on an Israeli bus and an explosion that destroyed a bus station used by Israeli soldiers in the area of Jerusalem on Thursday.

The first incident occurred between Halhoul and Hebron, south of Jerusalem, when Palestinian commandos attacked the bus with machinegun fire, wounding seven people, according to an Israeli military spokesman.

The Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of

Reagan 'satisfied' with Shevardnadze meeting

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan on Friday had almost three hours of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and said later he was satisfied with the meeting.

There was no immediate word on whether Mr. Shevardnadze had brought new arms control proposals for which Mr. Reagan and U.S. officials had been hoping.

The talks opened in the White House Oval Office shortly after 10 a.m. EDT (1400 GMT). Fifteen minutes later, the United States exploded a nuclear device in an underground test in the Nevada desert.

The United States has refused to join a six-month Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing announced by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Aug. 6, and the U.S. blast, said to be of less than 20,000 tons of TNT — was the second since then.

As Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shevardnadze emerged chatting at the White House diplomatic entrance after their talks, Mr. Reagan was asked by reporters if he felt satisfied with the meeting.

"Yes," he replied. "The two appeared relaxed and were smiling."

Mr. Shevardnadze said he was satisfied with the meeting.

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Syrian shot dead in Cyprus

NICOSIA (Agencies) — A Syrian sailor was shot dead on the street in the southern port city of Limassol in what may have been a drug-related murder, police said.

A man detained at police roadblocks thrown up around the city was later picked out at an identity parade as the culprit, said a subsequent police statement.

The statements identified the victim as Mustafa Sabra, 26, and the detained man as Saadeldin Mohammad Idris, 26, who holds a Moroccan passport.

Idris later led the police to a parking lot where he pointed out where he had disposed of the murder weapon, a pistol equipped with a silencer, the statement added.

Idris kept making "V" for victory signs with his fingers and shouting "Long Live Palestine, Palestine is Arab," towards a small crowd of people gathered by the parking lot.

A police source, who did not wish to be identified, said Idris told the police Sabra was an Israeli agent who had betrayed his father to the Israelis who killed him, the AP reported.

The first police statement issued before Idris' arrest said the motive for the slaying was not known, but that police "did not rule out" that

(Continued on page 5)

Tikhonov resigns, Nikolai Ryzhkov named successor

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov stepped down on Friday and was replaced by Nikolai Ryzhkov, a close ally of Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev, an official communique reported.

TASS news agency said Mr. Tikhonov, 80, presented his resignation to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, saying he resigned for health reasons from the post of prime minister and from the Communist Party's ruling politburo.

The Presidium, which formally chooses the government, appointed Mr. Ryzhkov, 55, a former Siberian factory manager pro-

moted to the politburo by Mr. Gorbachev last April, as prime minister. TASS said.

Mr. Ryzhkov has served as Communist Party secretary responsible for running the Soviet economy since Mr. Gorbachev succeeded President Konstantin Chernenko in March.

As secretary and politburo member he ranked as one of the three top figures in the leadership, along with Mr. Gorbachev and ideology chief Yegor Ligachev, another close ally of the new leader.

Mr. Tikhonov's departure had been predicted for months by Soviet sources and foreign analysts.

(Continued on page 5)

Egypt, Israel agree on agenda for Taba talks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli negotiating team returned from Cairo Friday after reaching agreement with Egyptian officials on the agenda for talks to resolve the Taba border dispute.

The three negotiations will return to Cairo on Monday to start the talks about both countries' claims to the tiny Red Sea beach enclave.

American representatives are also taking part in the negotiations to settle the dispute which has severely strained relations between Israel and Egypt.

Egyptian and Israeli officials Thursday said their talks on Taba dispute were positive and would be resumed next week.

Israeli officials told reporters after informal meetings with the Egyptian team led by Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Badawi that they discussed an agenda for formal talks to be held in Cairo, possibly next Tuesday or Wednesday.

President Hosni Mubarak and the return of an Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

Cairo withdrew its envoy in 1982 after Israel invaded Lebanon and says its return hinges on a deal over Taba.

Mr. Badawi said after a three-hour afternoon session that the talks were "very fruitful and very positive." He did not elaborate.

Egypt and Israel signed a U.S.-sponsored peace treaty in 1979 but have been at loggerheads over Taba, a 700-metre strip of coast on the Gulf of Aqaba, which Israel kept after withdrawing from the rest of Sinai in 1982.

Egypt claims the area and wants the dispute settled by international arbitration, a solution also favoured by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, but opposed by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Friction over Taba has held up more spectacular moves between Israel and Egypt, such as a proposed summit between Peres and



ISRAELI COVER: Israeli police cover the dead body of 38-year-old Hassan Hussein Mashara, a Palestinian who was shot dead by a Jewish settler in Jerusalem on Tuesday. The settler was released on bail on Wednesday.

2 British women kidnapped in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — The British embassy fears two British women bundled into a car in Muslim-held west Beirut were kidnapped but has no indication of a likely motive, an embassy spokesman said Friday.

He said Hazel Moss, 45, and Amanda Magrath, 28, had not been heard from since their apparent seizure on Thursday morning.

"The concierge at an apartment building saw the women being bundled into a car."

"We have no new information today, but there are signs of kidnapping. However, since no claim of responsibility has been issued we cannot be completely certain," the spokesman said.

They were the first foreigners to disappear in Beirut's kidnapping-prone Muslim sector since the shadowy Islamic Jihad (holy war) group freed American Presbyterian pastor Benjamin Weir two weeks ago after 17 months.

Twelve other foreigners are still held, mostly by the same group, believed composed of Shiite Muslim fundamentalists opposed to Western influence in Lebanon.

All those 12 are men. Only one foreign woman has been seized in two years of political abductions in Beirut, French embassy secretary Danielle Perez was freed 10 days after being grabbed with another diplomat last March.

The embassy spokesman declined to give the women's addresses in Britain until their families had been notified.

The independent Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar*, which said three gunmen forced Moss and Magrath into a car and sped off, speculated there might have been personal motives for their abduction.

Asked to comment, the embassy spokesman said: "I don't know. There is no way of knowing this."

Oman, Soviet Union to establish diplomatic ties

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union and the Sultanate of Oman are to establish diplomatic relations, a joint communique has said.

The communique, issued here Thursday, said Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssef Ibn Alawi agreed to set up diplomatic ties during a meeting in New York on Saturday.

The announcement marked a breakthrough for Moscow in the Gulf region, where the majority of states, including Saudi Arabia, have no diplomatic relations with the Kremlin.

Oman, strategically situated on the Straits of Hormuz, the West's Gulf oil lifeline, has been a staunch ally of the West, particularly Britain and the United States, which maintains close links with the country's armed forces.

Among the Arab countries of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, only Kuwait and North and South Yemen maintain embassies in Moscow.

Oman's ruler, Sultan Jaqob bin Said, was backed in the 1970s by British military advisers and troops supplied by the Shah of Iran in beating off an insurrection in the Western Dhofar region supported by South Yemen.

At the time, the official Soviet media indicated support for the rebels, but Moscow has recently sought to improve its relations with Arab countries of the Gulf as part of a drive to widen contacts throughout the Middle East.

The communique, which gave no date for diplomatic relations being established, said the accord followed an exchange of messages on relations between the two countries.

It called it "a first important step along the road of developing bilateral relations... with a view to strengthening peace and international security."

The Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz and British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine signed the document in London Thursday.

In a joint statement, the two countries said the contract was for 72 Tornado fighters, which are jointly built by Britain, West Germany and Italy, 30 PC-9 defence planes and 30 Hawk trainers.

Officials at British Aerospace (BAE), which will supply the aircraft, valued the deal at \$4.3 billion.

But they said it could eventually be worth double that, taking into account the cost of spare parts.

Talhouni lauds Soviet drive for mideast peace

MOSCOW (Petra) — Mr. Buhjat Al Talhouni, member of the Upper House of Parliament and president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society has voiced Jordan's appreciation to the Soviet Union for its drive to establish peace in the Middle East and for its recent call to impose a moratorium on nuclear tests.

Mr. Talhouni was speaking at a celebration held in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet Friendship Societies with other countries.

Mr. Talhouni commended the Soviet Union for its stand vis-a-vis the rights of the Palestinian people

in their homeland.

"The Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society strives to develop cultural, social, scientific, technical and economic relations between the Soviet and Jordanian peoples based on mutual cooperation and respect," Mr. Talhouni said.

In his speech, Mr. Talhouni reiterated Jordan's support for an international conference to find a just and durable solution to the Middle East problem.

The celebrations are being attended by delegates from 100 friendship societies with the Soviet Union around the world.

Statistics committee opens 5-day meeting in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day meeting by the pan-Arab Statistics committee opened at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) headquarters in Amman on Thursday.

The meeting will discuss a five-year plan for the Arab Central Statistics Office, the issuing of statistical compendiums, holding specialised seminars and extending technical assistance in statistics to a number of Arab countries.

The opening session was addressed by CAEU's acting Secretary General Mohammad Al

Sharif who laid emphasis on the importance of the committee's work.

"Arab economic integration cannot be achieved only through the free exchange of goods and manpower but also with the help of sound planning that employs statistics and correct figures to help planners and researchers," Mr. Sharif said.

At the session, the Syrian delegate was elected chairman of the committee and the North Yemeni representative was elected as rapporteur.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Turkey tells U.S. its defence needs

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Friday handed the United States its proposals for revising the defence and economic cooperation agreement between them, the Foreign Ministry said. A spokesman said the head of the ministry's NATO Department, Selcuk Korkut, gave the proposals to U.S. Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupe. The spokesman refused to give details but the newspaper *Milliyet* said Turkey wanted the accord to be turned into a treaty in which the United States would be committed to an amount of military aid expected to be \$1 billion a year. It said Turkey wanted a greater proportion to consist of grants or soft loans than at present, economic assistance to be increased and U.S. restriction on Turkish imports reduced.

Israeli, Hungarian aides meet

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The first-ever meeting between foreign ministers of Israel and Hungary took place Thursday at the United Nations, an Israeli spokesman said. Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Peter Varkonyi of Hungary, conferred for about half an hour in a U.N. lounge in what the spokesman described as a friendly atmosphere. Hungary, with most other Soviet Bloc countries, broke relations with Israel at the time of the 1967 Middle East war. But even before that, from Israel's establishment in 1948 until 1967, there had been no meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers, the spokesman added.

Sharon wins 1st round against Time

TEL AVIV (R) — Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who lost a \$50 million libel suit against Time magazine in New York, has won the first round of a legal campaign against Time in the Israeli courts. In proceedings which lacked the fanfare of the two-month New York trial, a Tel Aviv judge ruled that a news story about Sharon was false and defamatory. He ordered the magazine to pay \$2,000 in legal fees but put off indefinitely a ruling on Sharon's motion for \$7,000 in damages.

Raids on Kharg may persuade Japanese to buy Iraqi crude oil

TOKYO (R) — Iraq's heavy air raids against Iran's oil ports this week might persuade Japanese buyers, some of Tehran's key customers, to buy Iraqi crude, Tokyo oil traders said Friday.

The main attacks on Kharg Island and terminal worried Japanese oil buyers and some had already decided to switch to Iraqi crudes, they said.

Traders estimate that by the end of the year Japan could be buying up to 200,000 barrels of Iraqi crude a day, worth over \$5 million a day, a forecast prices.

In October, Iraq plans to open its new oil pipeline to Yanbu in Saudi Arabia, which it hopes will remove its oil exports far from the reach of Iranian military retaliation.

Traders said worries over Iraq's action against Iranian oil ports had also sent spot oil prices higher.

Iraqi air attacks on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal are now seriously hampering oil exports which Iran needs to finance its war effort, according to oil and shipping sources in the Gulf.

Iraq said it hit Kharg Thursday for the third time in as many days.

U.N. staff advised to take precautions after failed mutiny by Sudanese soldiers

KHARTOUM (R) — The United Nations in Khartoum has advised staff of all its agencies here to take precautions following street disturbances last Saturday and a mutiny by Sudanese soldiers Tuesday.

U.N. sources said a circular to staff asked them to remain indoors in case of disturbances, limit after-dark travel and avoid bridges and other points where security checks might be mounted at night.

The sources said the circular, issued by the security office in the U.N. Development Programme, was unusual and indicated a high level of concern.

A group of Sudanese soldiers, mutinied in Khartoum North early Thursday but calm returned after paratroopers were sent to restore order, security sources said.

Residents were warned by intermittent heavy gun fire which continued for over an hour but by

mid-morning the city had returned to normal.

The only casualties reported were two dead seen by witnesses at the southern end of the Blue Nile River bridge linking Khartoum North to the capital, which troops closed until around 8 a.m. (0600 GMT).

The mutiny, attributed either to southern troops or to a mixed contingent which refused to fight rebels in south Sudan.

| JORDAN TELEVISION | |
|---|---|
| Tel: 77111-19 | |
| MAIN CHANNEL | |
| 17:00 | Koran |
| 17:30 | Cartoons |
| 17:35 | A documentary on environment |
| 18:20 | Children's Programme |
| 18:50 | Local Programme |
| 19:15 | Programme Review |
| 19:30 | News Programme |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:30 | Arabic Series |
| 21:30 | Tomorrow's Last Days |
| 21:40 | Programme on the locally published books |
| 22:25 | Arabic series |
| 22:50 | News in Arabic |
| 23:10 | Series Contd. |
| FOREIGN CHANNEL | |
| 17:30 | German Programme |
| 18:50 | Le cole des fans |
| 19:30 | Les amuseurs du monde |
| 19:50 | News in French |
| 19:55 | Le vent du large |
| 20:30 | News in Hebrew |
| 20:50 | News in Arabic |
| 21:00 | Vietnam - Last Days |
| 21:10 | Saturday Variety Show |
| 22:00 | News in English |
| 22:30 | Feature Film: A Man Called Horse - Richard Harris, Dame Auden |
| RADIO JORDAN | |
| 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 5560 KHz, SW Tel: 77111-19 | |
| 07:00 | Light Music |
| 07:30 | Newsdesk |
| 08:00 | Morning Show |
| 09:00 | News Summary |
| 10:00 | Pop Session |
| 10:30 | News Summary |
| 11:00 | Pop Session contd. |
| 11:30 | News Summary |
| 12:00 | Pop Session contd. |
| 12:30 | News Bulletin |
| 13:00 | Jordan Weekly |
| 13:30 | Concert Hour |
| 14:00 | News Summary |
| 14:30 | Instrumentals |
| 15:00 | Old Favourites |
| 15:30 | Talking Points |
| 16:00 | Animal Vegetable Mineral |
| 16:30 | News Summary |
| 17:00 | Top Twenty |
| 17:30 | News |
| 18:00 | Date with a Star |
| 18:30 | The 15th Century A.H. |
| 19:00 | The Young Show |
| 19:30 | News Summary |
| 20:00 | 25 Years of Rock |
| 20:30 | News Summary |

| WHAT'S GOING ON | |
|---|--|
| TODAY'S EVENTS | |
| EXHIBITION | |
| * An exhibition of great works of Victor Hugo, daily at the French Cultural Centre. | |
| * An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Wendy Powell at the British Council (during library hours). | |
| * An exhibition by plastic artists — to support drought victims in Sudan — at the Royal Cultural Centre. | |
| CINEMA | |
| * "Quatre-vingt trois" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. | |
| VIDEO | |
| * "V. Hugo, l'homme de l'ouest" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. | |
| PIANO RECITAL | |
| * A piano recital by American pianist David Michel Bilowus at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre. | |
| CULTURAL CENTRES | |
| Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 661026/7 | |
| American Centre 644371 | |
| British Council 636147/8 | |
| French Cultural Centre 637002 | |
| Goethe Institute 641993 | |
| Soviet Cultural Centre 644203 | |
| Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 | |
| Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 | |
| Hayat Arts Centre 665195 | |
| Hussein Youth City 667181/6 | |
| Y.W.C.A. 641793 | |
| Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 | |
| Amman Municipal Library 637111 | |
| University of Jordan Library 843535 | |
| MUSEUMS | |
| Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. | |
| Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. | |

| FOR THE TRAVELLER | |
|--|----------------------------|
| QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | |
| This information is supplied by Air Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified. | |
| ARRIVALS | |
| 03:20 | Beiridge, Istanbul (JU) |
| 07:25 | London, Larnaca (BA) |
| 07:45 | Amman (RJ) |
| 08:30 | Kuwait (RJ) |
| 09:30 | Doha (RJ) |
| 10:45 | Karachi, Dubai (RJ) |
| 11:00 | Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ) |
| 11:40 | Dubai (RJ) |
| 11:50 | Singapore (RJ) |
| 11:55 | Riyadh (RJ) |
| 12:00 | Muscat, Doha, Bahrain (GF) |
| 14:35 | Moscow (SU) |
| 15:00 | Kuwait (KU) |
| 17:15 | Baghdad (IA) |
| 18:30 | New York, Vienna (RJ) |
| 18:30 | Riyadh (RJ) |
| 18:30 | Paris, Damascus (AF) |
| 19:00 | Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) |
| 19:15 | Beirut (MEA) |
| 19:15 | Moscow (RU) |
| 19:25 | Istanbul (RJ) |
| 19:25 | Rome, Damascus (AZ) |
| 20:30 | Tripoli (RJ) |
| 21:00 | Frankfurt (LH) |
| 21:25 | Baghdad (RJ) |
| DEPARTURES | |
| 06:25 | Istanbul, Beiridge (JU) |
| 06:25 | Frankfurt (LH) |
| 06:30 | Beiridge (RJ) |
| 06:40 | Moscow (SU) |
| 09:30 | Larnaca, London (BA) |
| 09:30 | Athens (OA) |
| 11:45 | Beirut (RJ) |
| 12:30 | Brussels, Paris (RJ) |
| 12:45 | Geneva, Madrid (RJ) |
| 13:00 | Cairo (MS) |
| 13:00 | London (RJ) |
| 13:15 | Vienna, New York (RJ) |
| 13:30 | Rome (RJ) |
| 14:00 | Istanbul (RJ) |
| 14:30 | Cairo (RJ) |
| 14:30 | Moscow (SU) |
| 15:00 | Kuwait (KU) |
| 15:30 | Baghdad (IA) |
| 16:30 | Kuwait (RJ) |
| 16:45 | Bahrain, Doha (RJ) |
| 17:10 | Baghdad (RJ) |
| 17:15 | Jeddah (RJ) |
| 21:15 | Abu Dhabi, DXUBAI (RJ) |
| 22:15 | Cairo (RJ) |

| USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS. | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| EMERGENCIES | |
| Amman governorate 891228 | AMMAN: |
| Amman Civil Defence 198, 199 | Dr. Jassim Maraga 776149 |
| Civil Defence (helicopter) 271293, 273131 | Dr. Muhammad Khaleel 896294 |
| Civil Defence (ambulance) 710133 | Al-Salam pharmacy 636672 |
| Ambulance 193, 775111 | First pharmacy 661912 |
| Amman downtown fire brigade 198 | Khalaf pharmacy 778653 |
| First aid 630341 | Jaffar pharmacy 772679 |
| Blood bank 776343 | Elbakh pharmacy 623671 |
| Civil Defence (helicopter) 661114 | Natrick pharmacy 641541 |
| Fire headquarters 622900-3 | Al-Qasr pharmacy 896491 |
| Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777 | |
| Police headquarters 639141 | |
| Police traffic 896390/1 | |
| Electric Power Co. 636581/4, 624881 | |
| Municipal water complaints 771125 | |
| Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5330060 | |
| HOSPITALS | |
| Hussein Medical Centre 81381/32 | |
| Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 64281/6 | |
| Al-Khalidi Maternity 642362 | |
| Jabal Amman Maternity 642441/2 | |
| Matlab, J. Amman 641711 | |
| Palatium Hospital 642362 | |
| Shamsi Hospital 641711 | |
| University Hospital 845845/6 | |
| Al-Muhsin Hospital 667227/9 | |
| The Islamic, Adhali 664127/7 | |
| Al-Ahli, Adhali 664164/6 | |
| Italian, Al-Muhsin 777101/3 | |
| Al-Bashir, J. Adhali 775111/125 | |
| Amn. Matn. 891611/7 | |
| GENERAL | |
| Jordan Television 773111/19 | |
| Radio Jordan 774111/19 | |
| Ministry of Tourism 642311 | |
| Hotel complaints 665412 | |
| Prior complaints 661172 | |
| Telephone Information 12 | |
| Jordan and Middle East calls 17 | |
| Overseas calls 17 | |
| Repair service 11 | |
| MARKET PRICES | |
| Upper/lower price in Jls per kg. | |
| Apple (American) 300/220 | Lemon (green) 190/160 |
| Apple (European) 320/280 | Mallow 80/50 |
| Banana 300/260 | Melon (large) 200/150 |
| Banana (Mukommar) 250/220 | Melon (small) 350/300 |
| Beans 420/360 | Onion (dry) 420/360 |
| Cabbage 180/120 | Okra 120/100 |
| Carrot 180/120 | Parsley 100/70 |
| Cauliflower 220/180 | Pomegranates 220/180 |
| Cucumber (large) 200/150 | Potatoes 450/400 |
| Cucumber (small) 350/300 | |
| Eggplant (large) 210/170 | Pepper (sweet) 220/180 |
| Eggplant (small) 250/200 | Pepper (hot) 240/200 |
| Figs (green) 250/200 | Raspberries 240/180 |
| Garlic (wildcat leaves) 400/320 | Strawberries 200/180 |
| Grapes 320/280 | Sweet Melon 180/140 |
| Jerusalem 350/300 | Tomatoes 180/130 |
| | Water Melon 190/150 |

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent cables N. Yemeni president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Thursday sent a cable of good wishes to North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the anniversary of his country's Revolution Day. In his cable, Prince Hassan wished the president health and success in the leadership of his country and prosperity and progress for the Yemeni people.

Mother, child health seminar starts today.

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week seminar on the health of mothers and children will open in Amman today. Participants will discuss diseases affecting women and children in densely populated regions, ways to contain the spread of diseases and family protection. The seminar is organised by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). Taking part in the seminar will be representatives from Arab countries, WHO and UNRWA.

Special court pronounces death sentence

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special court dealing with the sale of real estate to the Israeli enemy has sentenced Zuhdiyah Mohammad Hantash, a fugitive from law, to death by hanging and decided to confiscate her movable and immovable assets and to freeze her account at the Arab Bank, according to a report in the local Arabic daily newspaper Sawi Al Shaab. The report added that the court also decided to drop a case against Mohammad Hassan Ali Rabay a from Bethlehem, because of his death.

Child found dead in septic tank

AMMAN (J.T.) — Police officers Thursday discovered a body of a six-year-old child drowned inside a septic tank in Al Ashrafieh, the Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper reported Friday. The report said police sources declared that Semer Subhi Wahid was pronounced dead falling into a septic tank 21 days ago. The child's parents reported the loss of their child and the police department launched a thorough search for the child.

Farmers complete population course

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on population issues for Jordan Valley farmers concluded Thursday at the local community development centre in Al Kraymekh in the Jordan Valley. The course was held by the Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association. The 45 farmers taking part heard lectures on population education and its social and economic impacts, problems facing farmers in the Jordan Valley, the Jordanian labour market, labour and employment problems in Jordan and agricultural policy in Jordan.

American pianist to present charity recital tonight

BY: Jean Claude Elias,
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of His Highness Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid, the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) in Amman will stage a piano recital tonight for the benefit of the Al Hussein Society for Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. The concert by American artist David M. Bilowus will begin at 8:00 p.m. at the main theatre of the RCC.

The first part of the programme will include well-known and relatively easy to listen to compositions by Frederic Chopin, Franz Liszt and Ludwig Van Beethoven, while the second part will include pieces by Claude Debussy and Franz Schubert.

David Bilowus also writes his own music (Forms of Ocean) and might play one of his compositions at the recital. He has participated

in numerous orchestral and activities ranging from pianist with vocal quartets to piano soloist with the Buffalo Pop Orchestra.

David Bilowus belongs to the young generation of musicians who, while respecting their classical education, are not reluctant to explore other musical horizons, such as folkore or Jazz.

Holder of a Masters degree in Fine Arts from the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB), he teaches music at the Ambassadors College in Big Sandy, Texas. He is a supporter of the Suzuki method, by which young students are encouraged to develop their musical ear well before they are taught to read notes and scores.

David Bilowus has visited previously Jordan on a private visit, but this is the first time he will be performing here, to the delight of music lovers in Amman.

Canadian National Committee's visit highlights UNICEF projects, activities in Jordan

By William Cordes
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In a press conference sponsored by the regional office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on Thursday, Canadian National Committee for UNICEF President Gretta Timmins explained the vital role played by committees such as hers in the work of UNICEF, praised related projects undertaken by affiliates of the Al Noor Foundation, and suggested the creation of a Jordanian volunteer committee for UNICEF.

"His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has established a committee for aid to the Sudan... perhaps there could be a UNICEF volunteer committee in Jordan," Ms. Timmins suggested in her concluding remarks. She had earlier explained that due to limited resources, UNICEF encourages its member national committees to undertake fund raising for "noted projects", such as those supported by the Canadian committee in Jordan.

Ms. Timmins leads a 14-member delegation which is currently nearing the end of a 10-day field trip to Jordan.

The delegation members travelled to Jordan at their own personal expense to inspect the fruits of their country's \$1 million contribution, which was allocated by UNICEF's Amman regional office to water projects in the Al Kiteh and Bani Hamida areas.

Ms. Timmins emphasised her group's extreme pleasure at the



Members of a Canadian National Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) hold a press conference in Amman to outline various UNICEF projects in Jordan (Petra photo)

warm and friendly reception from the Jordanian people at each stop of their tour.

The delegation visited Al Kiteh, the site of the first phase of the Canadian-financed project, which was completed in 1982 and now provides clean water to approximately 20,000 people. They also "turned on the water tap" at Bani Hamida, site of the second phase of the project, which is scheduled for completion later this year. The Bani Hamida phase of the project will serve 7,000 villagers with water piped from Madaba.

After visiting a child development centre in the village of Allan, the delegation members were guests at the home of a man who told the team that he now gets water twice a week, and that he

Plastic artists, schoolchildren to raise funds for Sudanese

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Society for Fine Arts will stage an exhibition by Jordanian plastic artists at the Royal Cultural Centre on Saturday Sept. 28. Proceeds of the exhibition, to be held under the patronage of Their Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath, will go towards assisting Sudan's drought and famine victims.

The Ministry of Education is also to raise funds for Sudan's drought and famine victims by launching a campaign to collect donations from schools throughout the Kingdom. A decision on the campaign, which is to start soon, was taken at a meeting Thursday of the ministry's Planning and Coordination Committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali.

Mr. Majali, in an address to the committee members, said that the Sudanese people are at present living through a real tragedy, resulting from the long spell of drought and famine which hit Sudan over the past years and which has caused so many deaths, especially among children and infants. The tragedy in Sudan should prompt all Arab and Muslim countries to extend donations to help save the lives of the Sudanese people, Mr. Majali said.

It was announced at the meeting that the committee members will each donate one day's pay towards helping the Sudanese people and that a national campaign will be launched at schools to collect donations from teachers and students on a voluntary basis.

The ministry supervisors in the provinces will organise meetings of school directors and teachers for the purpose and will decide on the best means of collecting contributions, the committee said in a statement at the end of the meeting.

The committee discussed a working paper proposing amendments to the secondary examinations regulations and heard a report on the ministry's five-year development plan.



SUDANESE MILITARY TEAM IN AMMAN — A Sudanese military delegation led by Sudan's army chief of staff General Mohammad Tawfiq Khalil (second right) holds talks with Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The Sudanese delegation also met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent on Thursday (Petra photo)

mander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The Sudanese delegation also met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent on Thursday (Petra photo)

Scholars discuss working papers on caravan cities

PETRA (Petra) — Scholars and historians taking part in a symposium on Petra and the Arab caravan cities resumed their sessions Friday and discussed seven scientific working papers presented by Arab and foreign scholars.

A scholar from Athens University presented a paper on Syrian and Phoenician ivories discovered in Crete and referred to the close relationship between Crete and the Nabatean civilisation in Petra and the caravan cities.

The director general of the antiquities department in Cyprus presented a paper discussing the influence of religious and cultural ideas from Petra and the Arab caravan cities. The gods of Palmyra and their oriental and Greek features was the title of a paper submitted by a professor from the national French institute for archaeological research in Paris in which the commercial and economic roles played by Petra and the caravan cities were discussed.

A scholar from West Germany discussed the influence of Roman art in the temples of Palmyra and Dr. Basel Ajoula, an Iraqi scholar, presented a working paper on the worship of Assyrian gods in Iraq.

The session was concluded by a working paper by Dr. Adnan Al Banna from Damascus University in which he talked about the temple of Nebo in Palmyra.

Later on Friday the Arab and international delegations participating in the seminar visited a pottery workshop in Petra.

Participants in the symposium Thursday made field trips to the ancient sites of Athroh and Wadi Rum where they inspected the ruins and antiquities and were briefed by local officials and archaeologists on their historical background.

Dr. Fawzi Ziyadin, the symposium's rapporteur, said that Athroh was established by the Adomites and later inhabited by the Nabateans who used it as a station for Arab caravans travelling from and to Yemen and the Arabian peninsula. He said that the Nabateans, set up a resthouse at the site which was later used by the Romans who conquered Petra and by the Islamic armies during the Islamic conquests.

According to Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, director general of the Department of Antiquities, the Wadi Rum site contains a Nabatean temple which was discovered by an Anglo-Jordanian archaeological team.

Earlier, the delegates reviewed working papers on Petra submitted by scholars from Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Greece and the United Kingdom.

New board to supervise cement factories merger

AMMAN (J.T.) — A new nine-member board of directors has been set up to supervise practical steps of a merger between the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) and the South Cement Company (SCC), in accordance with a decision taken Thursday by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher.

The two local companies will merge to form one company, the Jordan Cement Factories Company, and the new board supervising the work of the merger has a mandate to complete the merger within two months from Oct. 1, according to the decision.

A statement said that the board will supervise the process of finalising legal measures pertaining to the merger and will introduce amendments to the bylaws and statutes of JCFC. The board will also call a general meeting of the two companies' shareholders to elect a new and permanent board and to endorse the amendments and other measures connected with the merger.

The merger took place last week in the face of strong protests by a number of JCFC shareholders who fear considerable losses by their company which will carry the losses and debts of the South Cement Company.

Obeid returns from Cairo talks on ferry link operations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid returned to Amman Friday after an official visit to Cairo where he held talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi and senior officials on means to improve facilities and passenger services on the Aqaba-Qabous ferry link.

Mr. Obeid told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that he and his Egyptian counterpart Sulaiman Mutwalli held a series of meetings in Qabous port where they reviewed developments of the ferryboat line which transports approximately 45 per cent of travellers between the two countries. Mr. Obeid told Petra that the ferryboat link has been functioning more effectively since Egypt and

Jordan agreed to reduce fares by 50 per cent and freight charges by 45 per cent. The two ministers also discussed new measures to be introduced in order to further facilitate travel procedures.

The minister said more than 145,000 passengers and 9,800 cars have used the ferry boat in the last four months. The new link has also boosted tourism by 30 per cent compared to 1984, he added.

Noted writer lectures on Arab identity, belonging

AMMAN (J.T.) — Developing a clear Arab identity and a strong sense of belonging to Arab culture and heritage could contribute towards solving existing contradictions between the Arab Islamic culture and Western values and traditions, according to well-known Arab intellectual and writer Dr. Ahmad Sidki Al Dajani.

Dr. Dajani, a former Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member, was speaking in a lecture Thursday sponsored by the American University of Beirut (AUB) Alumni Club. During his lecture Dr. Dajani said that only by developing a clear national identity could the Arabs face modern day problems and major threats and challenges, particularly the Israeli threat.

However, he noted that an Arab identity, with clear intellectual and cultural features, could not be formed without strengthening and developing a strong sense of national belonging and understanding of the Arab culture and heritage. Dr. Dajani cited national belonging and religion or ideology as two main factors which could help shape a clear national identity. He said the sense of national belonging in the Arab World emerged as a reaction to consecutive Western influence in the area and the fast political developments of the modern world. In Mr. Dajani's view, the clarity of a national identity has historically been a decisive factor which enabled the Arabs to defeat their enemies in the past.

The lecture was followed by a question and answer session in which a large number of the audience participated. The lecture was attended by Minister of Information, Culture and Antiquities Mohammad Al Khatib, Finance Minister Hannan Odeh, Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad, Secretary-General of the Royal Court Rajai Dajani, a number of AUB officials, board members and other guests.

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: A plea for peace

KING HUSSEIN is due Friday to address the United Nations General Assembly and to convey the Arab call for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The King will be conveying the stand of the Arab nation adopted at the Fez Arab summit which was enhanced by the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11.

King Hussein's contacts with heads of delegations at the United Nations tend to give further weight to the Arab endeavour which is designed to urge the international community to shoulder its responsibility and support Arab countries' efforts to reach a just and honourable peace.

The international community should not miss this opportunity and should work now to end a problem that has been threatening world peace.

King Hussein's address will be a continuation of his relentless political struggle in the international arena towards ending the Middle East conflict and establishing security and stability in our region.

Al Dustour: Palestinian steadfastness

THE JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli occupation has just revealed a deficit of \$53 million in the committee's funds. The funds which are used normally to enhance the steadfastness of the Palestinians, now confronting the illegal and arbitrary measures of the Israeli authorities.

Perhaps this is the first time the committee speaks out loudly and frankly about the difficulties it is now facing in view of the failure of some Arab States in honouring their commitment in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions.

Perhaps the call, which comes amidst reports about difficult and deteriorating conditions of the Arab population in occupied Palestine is designed to remind the Arabs of their duty towards their kinsmen.

We must, however, pay tribute to Saudi Arabia which has alone honoured its financial commitment to the fund and which enabled the committee to pursue its programmes.

We remind the rest of the Arab countries that the Palestinians are still under the yoke of Israeli occupation and are exposed to untold suffering and Arabs should extend all possible help to them.

Sawt Al Shaab: Peace for Palestine

DURING THE current United Nations General Assembly session the Palestine problem will be taken up in the speeches of various delegates. World attention is once again to be focused on this problem. 40 years after the United Nations has been established, and more than 30 years of Israeli occupation of Palestinian land.

Israel, all this time, has been defying all resolutions issued by the United Nations and has escaped sanctions that should have been imposed on it for its defiance and total disregard to international community's opinion and resolutions.

Once again the world's attention will be centred on the Palestine problem, but with Jordan this time proposing a peaceful solution based on the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11, and resolutions passed by Arab summit that more or less are in line with the U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

The delegates at the world body will this time be certain of the Arabs' drive for peace and also of Israel's expansionist policies which are designed to defeat this objective.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: International conference

THE SOVIET foreign minister has reiterated his country's call for an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue. No doubt, all peace-loving nations around the world support this call and look to the United States to respond favourably to it and help in achieving peace.

The Soviet minister's call followed close on a statement by King Hussein in an interview with Newsweek magazine in which he said that the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 was probably the last chance for establishing peace based on justice, and said that such peace can come through an international conference in which the two superpowers and all parties to the Middle East conflict should participate.

King Hussein said this accord and the international conference should open the way for peace and that the Palestinians are main partners in any peace talks. The King also said that the United States has a serious responsibility towards achieving peace and should act accordingly.

It is hoped that the United States will now follow the example of Britain and call for a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to pave the way for genuine peace.

If the U.S. responds favourably to the call of peace, then it will be shouldering its responsibility for and honouring its commitment towards the establishment of peace.

Al Dustour: Zionist lobby in U.S.

SAUDI ARABIA which could not acquire U.S. arms due to Zionist lobby pressure on the American administration and Congress turned to Britain to purchase its needs of defensive weapons.

The arms deal agreement signed with Britain Wednesday bears an indication of future cooperation between the Arabs on the one hand and European nations on the other in trade and which includes arms. No doubt U.S. firms which suffered from the loss of such a deal will not be pleased by the U.S. government decision that denied them this opportunity.

The same Zionist lobby is now exercising pressure on the U.S. administration not to conclude arms deals with Jordan and other Arab states. This situation prompted King Hussein to announce that Jordan will seek arms elsewhere if the U.S. Congress fails to agree on the deal.

Britain's decision to hold talks with the Jordanians and Palestinians must open the door for a positive attitude on the part of the U.S. towards the Arabs. Washington must realise that its own interests suffer by negative attitudes on the part of U.S. Congress and administration.

The Europeans achieve success where the Americans fail, because they allow the Zionist lobby to influence the policy-makers in Washington.

King tells the General Assembly: U.N. future standing will be decided on the basis of its success or failure in achieving peace in the world, particularly in Middle East

Arabs look to U.N. to shoulder its responsibility towards Palestinians

Following is the full text of His Majesty King Hussein's address to the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly on Friday.

Mr. President,
 Mr. Secretary General,
 Heads of Delegations.

It is a great honour for me to take part in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Established as the paramount international organisation, its goals were set in the very first words of the Preamble to its Charter, namely:

"To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war...and promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

It gives me great pleasure to open my remarks with a word of greeting to this world organisation, to the states which participated in its establishment and to all the great individuals who were instrumental in formulating its lofty principles. I likewise greet those who contributed, with honour and sincerity, to the growth of this great institution, as well as those who have served its aims and principles. Special recognition is due to the successive United Nations' secretaries-general. In particular, I am pleased to convey, in my own name and on behalf of my country, my warmest greetings and sincerest best wishes to Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

I am also happy to convey my sincerest congratulations to Mr. Jaime de Pinies on his election to the presidency of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly. I am confident of his able leadership and I wish him success in this task. I also would like to thank Mr. Paul John Luskaka for his worthy efforts in conducting the presidency of the previous United Nations session.

I would like also to take this opportunity to express once again, on my behalf, and that of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, our deep feelings of sorrow and sympathy for the government and people of Mexico on the tragedy that befell them from the recent earthquake. I pray that they will overcome this tragedy with perseverance, courage and faith.

In the past 40 years, the world has inevitably undergone a number of developments and changes characterised by unprecedented speed and diversity. Every social or scientific advancement brought with it a new reality fraught with striking ironies. Great aspirations inspired by a particular development soon collided with apprehensions and negative effects arising from the same.

During the same period, the world was thrust into the nuclear age with both its destructive devices and its power generating plants. Mankind enjoyed the fruits of massive progress in science and technology only to live in constant terror of lethal weaponry, made possible by that same progress. Similarly, the communications revolution has brought states and nations dramatically closer but has also enabled international terrorism to prosper. The nations of the world have become more conscious of their common concerns, but at the same time have been forced to face the reality of a world divided into a largely affluent and pioneering North and largely impoverished and recipient South.

With the growth in numbers of independent states seeking amalgamation within regional organisations, has come a bent for separatism along racial or denominational lines. The 'swan song' of colonialism has been accompanied by attempts, in a different guise, to exercise control over smaller or less affluent states, and South Africa continues to exercise its policy of apartheid. While the world is relatively relieved whenever it seems that some form of superpower detente has been achieved, it is still faced with local wars in which the great powers take part through their proxies. States spend lavishly on armaments but are stingy in contributions that would save millions from famine, drought and disease. Industry develops only to produce anxiety about the environment. Material wealth increases at the expense of spiritual values. The borders of our world are being extended to outer space, but we have lingering doubts about the future of the earth.

These and other developments have, of course, reflected on the United Nations itself, since this influencing process has shaped the attitude of each state, or group of states, towards the United Nations and has defined the method of their interaction with it. However, in spite of disparities in attitudes,

all states have clung to the United Nations, because mankind, under threat of existing tension and instability, needs the ultimate recourse it represents.

But has the United Nations fulfilled that role? In characterising its work, whether positively or negatively, we are really talking about ourselves, since the United Nations is not a separate entity — it represents us all.

During its forty years, the United Nations has achieved, through its specialised agencies which rendered invaluable services to the international community at large, as well as through its General Assembly and its organs, a number of spectacular results. Wherever an armed conflict has broken out, it has been there to mediate between the warring factions, or to separate them. When millions of innocent people have been turned into refugees, it has been there to provide assistance. In a world dominated by the dictates of military power, the United Nations has remained a conscience for peace and a ray of hope in the midst of the dark forces of evil.

On the other hand, as everyone knows, the United Nations has not lived up to all our expectations. For example, its attempts to formulate a new world order based on co-operation, balance and respect for human rights, have not been entirely successful. Nor has it managed to resolve vital issues related to international peace and security. Why, we may ask, has the United Nations, viewed by all as a last resort, failed in such endeavours?

The principles of the United Nations and its authority are closely linked by respect for its resolutions and their implementation. Were this link to be severed, the gap between principles and authority would widen, leading to greater tensions among the member states. In the world of today, where the walls housing the human family have been pushed to the limit by the deadly weapons they encompass, there is the abiding fear that these tensions would set one of the world's hot spots afire, resulting in the destruction of the entire house.

This truth would seem to take us back to the beginning of the century, when the law of might sparked the First World War. Although established to prevent a recurrence of war, the League of Nations proved ineffective in forestalling the outbreak of the Second World War, out of whose ashes grew the present United Nations. Everyone hoped that it would succeed where its predecessor had failed and spare the world a third world war.

A probing look at the disputes raging on our planet with the accompanying arms race can only produce a chill of terror in our souls as long as the force of arms holds sway over the destinies of nations; and relations within the frame of the United Nations are no more than a reflection of existing inequities between the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, the large and the small. If, God forbid, the United Nations were to crumble and a new world war to erupt, it would leave behind nothing but a massive grave of nations.

From this standpoint, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is the joint responsibility of all nations to address themselves to the hot spots in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, with the aim of preserving man's life, and culture and achievements. Who but the United Nations, which represents man's hope to live free from the threat and scourge of war, is more qualified to assume this awesome responsibility?

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I hope you will bear with me for confining the remainder of my remarks to the Middle East. I do so because the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan lies at the heart of this troubled region and is directly affected by events there.

In the Middle East today, the tragic war between Iraq and Iran has entered its sixth year although the rationale behind the confrontation has all but disappeared. International attempts have failed to bring the war to a close, or to persuade the Iranian leadership to heed the voice of reason and respond to Iraq's sincere and persistent call for peace, which would enable the two neighbours to live in peace, security and stability.

My country, which stands by Iraq's right to defend itself, and by its call for the resolution of the

conflict through peaceful means, urges the Iranian leadership to respond to the calls for peace and enter into negotiations with brotherly Iraq, to put an end to this tragedy.

The other flashpoint in the Middle East is the Arab-Israeli conflict, or the Palestinian problem. This is the fourth occasion I have had of addressing this august body on that issue. When I first spoke in 1960, I sought to draw attention to the dangers inherent in the continued indifference of the international community to the Palestinian legitimate right to live in human dignity. Seven years later, in the wake of the 1967 war, I warned that peace would not be achieved in the Middle East, unless it was coupled with justice. In 1979, I faulted the position taken by those who continued to deny recognition to the Palestinians as a people, like all others, a people that had lived on a continuous basis in a distinctly defined territory, namely Palestine, for several long centuries. Today, a quarter of a century after my first address, the denial of Palestinian rights, to self-determination, human dignity, justice and freedom in their ancestral homeland, continues to constitute the core of the Palestinian problem and the essence of the Middle East dispute. The Arab states and the United Nations to shoulder its responsibilities in accordance with its Charter and the implementation of the resolutions relevant to this problem.

In seeking recourse to the United Nations, we are guided by two considerations. First, it was in the United Nations that the Palestinian issue was created, through the Palestinian Partition Plan. Second, from the beginning, the Palestinian issue has been inseparable from the United Nations, since each was influenced by international attitudes prevailing at the time. They were both affected by changing spheres of influence and great-power rivalry, as well as by the demise of colonialism and the emergence of national movements in the developing countries.

No issue brought before the United Nations has riveted world attention as acutely as the Palestinian issue. No issue has made as many demands on United Nations responsibilities or posed as much of a challenge to its ability to live up to its declared aims, as the Palestinian issue. No issue has generated as many United Nations resolutions, as the Palestinian issue.

The fact is that the Palestinian issue and the United Nations are twins, born out of war, who emerged, grew and suffered together. No one should assume that we are comfortable with this comorbidity of destiny. On the contrary, it is our hope that it will soon come to an end by arriving at a just, durable and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem and related issues. This should be done in accordance with the United Nations Charter and in the implementation of its resolutions particularly the four that constitute the balanced foundation for any just and peaceful settlement. These are: Resolutions 181 of 1947, which stipulated the partition of Palestine; Resolution 194 of 1948, pertaining to the solution of the problem of the Palestinian refugees; Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which calls on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and re-affirms the right of every state to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries; and Security Council Resolution 338 of 1973 which calls for negotiations among the parties to the conflict.

The succession of these and similar resolutions, over a period of four decades, coinciding with five wars caused by it, quite simply highlights the complications created by certain member states in not conforming to the principles of the United Nations, hence the problem has persisted as a serious threat to regional and global stability and security.

Frankly, Ladies and Gentlemen, Jordan, as a member of both the Community of Arab States and the United Nations, striving hard to preserve the confidence in this organisation, has suffered greatly from the failure to implement relevant resolutions concerning the Palestinian issue.

My remarks are not intended to denigrate or 'write off' the role of the United Nations. Rather, my intention is to urge an intensification of effort and a greater determination to realise its aims. As the late President Eisenhower noted shortly after the Suez war of 1956:

"We are approaching a fateful moment when either we must recognise that the U.N. is unable to restore peace in this area, or the U.N. must renew with increased vigor its efforts to bring about Israel's withdrawal... If [the U.N.] does nothing, if it accepts the ignoring of its repeated resolutions calling for the withdrawal of invading forces, then it will have admitted failure. That failure will be a blow to the authority and influence of the U.N. in the world, and to the hopes which humanity placed in the U.N. as the means of achieving peace with justice."

The United Nations is at a similar crossroads today. To my mind, the future standing of this organisation will be decided on the basis of its success or failure in achieving peace in the world, particularly in the Middle East.

Mr. President,

Friends and Colleagues, Just as the Palestinian issue and the United Nations have had a related history during the past four decades, the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples have shared the closest ties for several centuries, manifested through history and destiny.

Since the inception of the Palestinian problem at the end of the First World War, Jordan has been closely connected with it. It has been seriously affected by its vagaries, and has interacted vigorously with the people of Palestine. In 1947, the Palestine problem assumed an international dimension, with the result that the United Nations took over the responsibility of dealing with the issue. Since then, Jordan, because of its distinctive relationship with the Palestinian people, has co-operated with the United Nations and co-ordinated its efforts with it, along with its Arab and Muslim brethren, in the hope that this problem would find its way to a solution. During the past forty years, my country has pursued a constant policy of positive engagement with United Nations efforts, as long as they were geared towards a just peace, as stipulated in the Charter.

As is well known, in the wake of the 1967 war, I personally participated in formulating Security Council Resolution 242. Our clear understanding then was that a just and durable peace depended fully on Israeli withdrawal. Our conviction was strengthened as a result of our contacts with several of the states concerned, including the United States of America. It was further strengthened by the fact that the principle of withdrawal was indivisible, and that aggression should not be rewarded. When our efforts failed, as had our attempts, to bring about an acceptance by Israel of the principle of withdrawal in return for peace, this failure brought about the war of 1973, when the Security Council adopted Resolution 338 leading to a ceasefire, and emphasising the need to implement the provisions of Resolution 242. Again, we supported the resolution, and to that end, took part in the Geneva Peace Conference.

Subsequently, the United Nations recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, thus paving the way to participation by the Palestinian people, through its legitimate representative, in the peace process. As the foremost party to the conflict, the Palestinian people ought to be the foremost party to peace.

In September 1982, during the summit at Fez, the Arabs reaffirmed their collective desire for peace through the adoption of an Arab Peace Plan, formulated with participation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and accepted by it. The Arab Nation, through a seven-member committee, persisted in their efforts. The committee was entrusted with the task of explaining the plan to the five permanent members of the Security Council, in the hope that the peace process might be invigorated. His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco headed the committee during its visit to the United Nations headquarters and to Washington, while I led the visits to the other four capitals, who indicated, along with various international circles, their satisfaction with the Arab move. Yet, the peace process remained dormant.

On the basis of a number of realistic considerations, it became evident to us that the peace efforts require a new approach which enables the participation of the PLO in the peace process. In light of these considerations, we held consultations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, leading on

February 11 of this year, to an accord regulating joint political action by the Jordanian Government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The accord was to serve as a mechanism for the implementation of the Arab Peace Plan and part of the joint Arab effort forming one of its links. This accord calls for the implementation of United Nations resolutions relevant to the Palestinian question through an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council, as well as all the parties to the conflict.

Following the conclusion of the accord, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation then proceeded to make contact with a number of great-power capitals for the purpose of intensifying the peace process. Because of the special relationship between the United States and Israel — the party that has so far blocked the road to peace — Jordan made intensive representations to Washington in the hope that the United States would shoulder its responsibilities as a superpower with a stake in world peace, a record of human rights and a history of faith in freedom, and in the right of peoples to self-determination. It was hoped that the United States would join hands with the many other countries who supported this initiative, and bring its influence, coupled with theirs, to bear on rallying the will of the international community in order to achieve stability, peace and prosperity that would serve the interests of all the nations of the region and beyond.

We are prepared to negotiate, under appropriate auspices, with the government of Israel, promptly and directly, under the basic tenets of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. These negotiations must result in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 and resolve all aspects of the Palestinian problem. It is Jordan's position that the appropriate auspice, is an international conference hosted by the secretary-general of the United Nations, to which are invited the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

My country believes that the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis fall squarely within the responsibility of the United Nations, as well as those countries with a special interest in the conflict. It thus regards any consultation on the Middle East situation between the United States and the Soviet Union as both necessary and positive. Consequently, we look forward with great hope to the forthcoming meeting between the two leaders, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, and we wish their meeting every success.

Friends and Colleagues, The Arab faith in peace is only equalled by our faith in right. Peace is one of our most sacred creeds. It is our greeting in prayer, also used by the denizens of heaven, as stated in the Holy Quran. To us, peace is an attribute of God, and has the connotation of right, as both peace and right have a common referent. Since 1967, in this spirit, the Arabs proceeded toward peace, without success, while Israel, because of its victory, then has allowed its bent for expansion to take precedence over the desire for peace. It proceeded to announce the annexation of Arab Jerusalem, to expropriate over half the territory of the West Bank and to plant settlements in every part of the occupied territories. Some leaders in the Israeli government publicly proclaimed their opposition to giving up these territories, and adopted extremist policies geared towards realising their aggressive objectives and frustrating the peace effort.

If Israel continues to swim against the current and place obstacles in the way of peace, or if she succeeds in exercising a negative effect on the United States or other countries, the result will be the collapse of any hope of achieving a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. Together with any country, or countries, supporting its negative stance, Israel will have to bear the responsibility for the lost opportunities as well as for the growth of extremism, whose consequences are not difficult to comprehend.

The absence and suppression of justice can only open the way for extremists to exploit such a condition to perpetrate acts of violence against innocents. I hereby state before you Jordan's unwavering position in condemnation

of terrorism, irrespective of its nature and source. In so doing, I am reaffirming the resolution taken by the Arab leaders at the summit held in Casablanca last month. We naturally reject the misleading attempts by those who equate terrorism with movements of national liberation and the right of peoples to resist occupation.

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen, As I have already noted, the Middle East is beset by a ferocious war in the Gulf, which has entered its sixth year, as well as by the Palestinian issue, which lies at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict, now almost forty years old. The two conflicts have wreaked havoc on stability in the region, draining its resources and threatening world peace. And both will continue as long as the international will to apply checks on them remains fragile, or missing.

The bleak situation in the Middle East is in stark contrast with the region's potential, given normal circumstances. We need hardly be reminded that this area, which is a crossroad between three continents, was the cradle of civilisation which gave direction to man's future progress. Or that it was the home of the great religions, of the world's holy books and illustrious prophets. Or that it was a congenial setting for the arts and sciences. Or that it was Islam, which unified the peoples and the countries of the region under the banner of a single language, homogeneous character and a message of love and inspiration for all mankind.

Friends and Colleagues,

It is time that peace prevailed in this important region, for the good of its own people and the rest of the world. Now is the time to work together for a brighter future, marked by effort, constructive action and positive achievement. I took forward to a day when the parties to the conflict will till the soil, reap the harvest, plant trees and enjoy the fruits of their labour, in confidence and security. I also look forward to a time when all the children of Abraham can proceed to their religious sites in the Holy Land in freedom and peace, guided by a spirit of amity, love and faith in one God.

Much has been said about the holy city of Jerusalem representing an insurmountable obstacle to peace. I say to you that Jerusalem is rather the key to peace, the gate through which the warm rays of peace will engulf the people of the entire region. Home of the monotheistic religions, Jerusalem can be no other than a unifying force for the noblest of human aspirations — the desire for lasting peace.

One of the prophets of Judaism, Christianity and Islam was lost for forty years in the wilderness. It is my hope that after forty years of uncertainty in the wilderness of fanaticism, hatred and conflict, there will emerge a future of promise, when Palestinian and Jew can live in peace on the land of peace, where hope will replace fear, trust replaces suspicion, where amity will edge out bitterness, and understanding will prevail.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

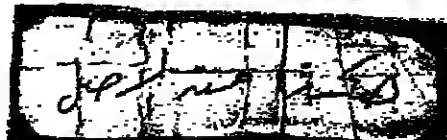
A rare, historic opportunity now lies before the United Nations — an opportunity for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This opportunity should not be missed, as has been the case with many previous ones. Without your efforts and support, I am afraid that the budding promise of peace will wither before it has had the chance to grow.

Let us marshal our resources in the cause of peace.

Let us make our concern for the future the only constraint in our calculations.

Faith in peace is the cornerstone of the United Nations, just as the United Nations is the cornerstone of peace, which is itself the basis of all progress and prosperity. Our United Nations Organisation is now forty years old — an age in the life of man signalling the start of a new phase, characterised by a maturation of experience and the emergence of wisdom, foresight, a greater sense of responsibility and a flowering of moral courage. We sincerely wish the United Nations a similar progress towards a more determined will, greater co-operation and a renewed commitment to the principles of the Charter — for the good of mankind and civilisation, and in the cause of peace.

May God guide our steps, bless our deliberations in this session, and move us towards a resumption of the long march towards co-operation and a spirit of human accomplishment. Thank you, Mr. President and Colleagues, and Peace be upon you, and God's mercy and His blessings.





Talking straight
Marwan Muasher

THIRTEEN YEARS ago, exactly to the day, a bewildered and frightened young boy of sixteen walked down the steps of the American University of Beirut's (AUB) main gate. With College Hall standing majestically in front of him, he had his first view, and taste, of university life.

During the four years he spent there, he was a witness of so many diverse, and often tragic, events. In 1973, AUB was closed for two months in the aftermath of clashes between the Lebanese army and the Palestinians. AUB students went on strike for two months in 1974 over the administration's decision to raise tuition fees by 10 per cent. The civil war that started in 1975 signalled the beginning of drastic changes in AUB life. And in 1976, our friend stood helplessly as he witnessed the shooting of two professors on campus.

Through it all, the person

that emerged four years later did not only get one of the best education in the Middle East, but more importantly, a cultural and intellectual awareness that is still unsurpassed by any other Middle Eastern university. For a while AUB student life reflected all the political differences of the Arab World, and while AUB students were often extremists in their views, the AUB always managed to breed in its students a sense of leadership and responsibility. It is no wonder that so many of its graduates occupy key positions in the Arab World.

Everyone who has been to AUB has, I am sure, a story like mine to tell. And whether it be a cup of coffee in the Milbar, a date from Murex Hall, a debate in Speakers' Corner, or a trumpet game in Newman's dorm, the memories are always fond.

These memories are out-

however, the only reason why I hold AUB so dear. The fact is that AUB has been probably the only university in the area which has consistently provided the Arab World with leaders, intellectuals, politicians and technocrats. That role, therefore, should not be allowed to thwart, no matter how many labels some choose to stick to AUB of being a spy centre for the U.S. or a focal point of Arab radicalism.

Professor Calvin Plimpton, AUB's current president was in Amman last week. For several years now, AUB has been facing financial difficulties. AUB's 85/86 budget, Dr. Plimpton said in a press conference, is estimated at \$55 million, with a deficit of 14 million. Dr. Plimpton, who is trying to raise the money from Arab governments and the United States, had this to say: "A major reason behind the AUB budget deficit is because

the U.S. government, a major donor, has cut down its contribution as it holds the view that Lebanon is 'the land of kidnappers and hijackers and not a place for education'."

It is a shame, indeed, that we, as AUB graduates in particular, and as Arab individuals and governments in general, have allowed things to deteriorate to a point where we have to listen to such words from the U.S. government.

There are many things the U.S. government dictates to us, often due to helplessness on our part. This does not have to be one of them. Fourteen million dollars are nothing to speak of for Arab governments, who have donated far more money in the past for less worthy causes. For all it does to the Arab World, AUB is an institution Arab governments should willingly contribute to and preserve. That that has not so far happened

speaks sadly for our set of priorities.

There is no need, however, to solely depend on Arab governments to help finance AUB's budget. The university has existed since 1866, and any conservative estimate of its living graduates would put the number in the thousands. These have an obligation to themselves and their countries to provide AUB with a constant source of income. A quick calculation would show that even modest contributions by these graduates on a yearly basis could go a long way in reducing AUB's budget deficit.

This, of course, remains largely theoretical. What is needed is to initiate a campaign in all Arab countries to raise the necessary funds from AUB graduates and interested individuals and organisations.

Given AUB's present difficulties, it might not be able alone to carry out such a cam-

paign. That is where the various AUB alumni clubs in Arab countries can play a vital role. I suggest the AUB alumni club in Jordan, which probably has the largest number of AUB graduates after Lebanon, immediately embark on such a campaign. There is a large number of influential, and I dare say, well-to-do Jordanian AUB graduates whose help is needed and should be solicited in this regard.

Many universities abroad, especially in the U.S., have separate departments with ongoing programmes to keep in touch with their alumni and collect donations from them. Such programmes do not solely depend on the thousands of dollars given by few wealthy alumni, but on the small sums of money given by the thousands of not-so-wealthy alumni who still help. People such as these should be the main source from which AUB draws

its support.

This is not a call for donations like the letters you sometimes receive in your mail. I feel very strongly that the intellectual and political contribution AUB has made to the Arab World dictates that we treat it as more than just another university in the area. It is our duty, particularly as AUB graduates, not our privilege, to give every help we can to ensure not only that this institution survives, but thrives as well.

The educated of this country are still too apathetic about public affairs. Jordan in particular is a country with limited resources. It is only fair that those privileged enough to spend some of these resources getting a first class education allow others the same opportunity, and help make the words engraved on AUB's main gate come true: "That they may have life, and have it more abundantly".

Arafat calls on Israel to open peace talks

(Continued from page 1)

said that it will talk to the PLO unless the organisation accepts U.N. Resolution 242 and recognises the right of Israel to exist. But "in reality," according to Mr. Arafat, the U.S. had made contacts with the PLO on more than one occasion. He did not elaborate.

Referring to the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps after the Israeli invasion of 1982, Mr. Arafat accused Washington of reneging on a promise to protect Palestinians there following the PLO evacuation from Beirut.

Speaking in interview with another Egyptian daily, Al-Jumhuria, Mr. Arafat said the PLO will change the Palestinian side of the joint delegation "according to the different stages" of the peace process. But he said that at each

stage the PLO will reserve the right to choose the Palestinian delegates.

The PLO chairman said that a meeting that is expected to take place in London in October between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and joint Jordanian-PLO delegation "is not related" to the suggested tripartite American-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

"The joint delegation's visit to London in October is based on a Jordanian-Palestinian decision to contact the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to explain the Feb. 11 agreement," Mr. Arafat said.

He said the British invitation to the joint delegation came as a result of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and His Majesty King Hussein during her visits to Egypt and Jordan last week.

Mrs. Thatcher's invitation to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team, which will include PLO Executive Committee members, Mr. Mohammad Milhem and Bishop Elia Khoury, has drawn strong Israeli criticism.

But on Thursday, the British premier defended her move saying Middle East peace talks hinged on Palestinian participation.

Mrs. Thatcher rejected the Israeli criticism, but said that her invitation to the two PLO officials did not represent a shift in British policy towards the organisation.

"We shall never get to the negotiating table until there is a moderate Palestinian leadership which has the confidence of Palestinians," she said in a letter to a Conservative Party lobby for Israel.

"We want to give confidence to those among the Palestinians who support a peaceful settlement and renounce violence and encourage

them to take the practical steps necessary if peace negotiations are to start."

Mrs. Thatcher's invitation to members of the PLO has also come under attack from the British Jewish community which says the organisation should be excluded from talks because it supports "terrorism". Mrs. Thatcher said the two PLO officials were opposed to violence and wanted a peaceful settlement.

Mrs. Thatcher's statement was made in a letter to Michael Fidler, director of the Conservative Friends of Israel organisation of which she is president.

She said: "We are taking the risk of this meeting in the hope that those who speak for the Palestinians will in turn be persuaded to take the risk of jettisoning the tactics and the methods which have for too long been an obstacle to peace."

Roadside bomb explodes near Israeli settlement

(Continued from page 1)

Palestine (DFLP) said on Friday its commando unit "attacked a bus carrying Zionist settlers with machineguns and hand grenades, destroying the bus and killing and wounding all passengers."

Shortly after the attack, the Israeli occupation army clamped an indefinite curfew on the town of Halhoul and armed Jewish settlers from nearby settlements rushed to the town and went on a rampage against Arab property. They smashed windows of parked cars and shops and houses and shouted anti-Arab threats. They were later dispersed by the army.

In a separate attack, a bomb, reportedly to have been planted by Palestinian commandos, exploded outside Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem. Israeli police said two Israelis, a soldier and a woman, were injured in the explosion.

Fateh, the mainstream Palestinian commando movement, and DFLP claimed responsibility for the attack. In a statement carried by the Palestinian News Agency, Wafa, the general command of the PLO said its commando units placed the Hadassah bomb. The statement said the Israeli police said two Israelis, a soldier and a woman, were injured in the explosion.

tion used by Israeli soldiers near Hadassah in Jerusalem." It said the blast killed or injured a number of Israeli soldiers and destroyed the bus station.

Ismail Darwish was a PLO official who was assassinated in Rome last year. The PLO statement said the commando unit returned safely to its base. A DFLP statement issued in Damascus also claimed responsibility for the attack, but did not give any details.

News agencies, reporting from the West Bank quoted an Israeli soldier, Avi Atoos, as saying that he was one of four people at the bus terminal when the blast occurred. "The whole station, all the windows, were finished. There is no station there any more," he said.

Palestinian attacks against Israeli targets have escalated since the Israeli occupation authorities decided on Aug. 4 to introduce tougher measures against the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Four Palestinians have been shot dead during confrontations with Israeli forces and dozens were rounded up or put under house arrest. A number of Palestinians were also deported and some of the house of Palestinians, suspected to have taken part in resistance attacks, were dem-

olished. The latest of the Israeli tough measures were applied on Friday in Gaza Strip where Israeli forces reportedly arrested a number of Palestinians accused of belonging to two clandestine Palestinian commando cells.

The Israeli military command said a member of one of the groups, based near the Gaza Strip town of Khan Yunis, had shot and wounded an Israeli truck driver on Aug. 8.

Members of the second group, based in the Jabalyeh refugee camp, carried out attacks in the Israeli towns of Ashkelon and Kiryat Malachi near Gaza, as well as in Jabalyeh itself, the announcement said. An Israeli police explosives expert was injured while trying to dismantle an explosive device in Kiryat Malachi on April 25.

Security forces destroyed the house of the man who shot the truck driver and sealed off the house of the commander of the Jabalyeh group, it said.

The announcement did not say how many Palestinians were arrested or how many in total were suspected of being members of the groups, and military sources said they did not have any further information.

On Thursday Israeli forces ar-

rested eight Palestinians in the West Bank town in Bethlehem. Israel Radio, which reported the arrests, said that the eight belonged to an underground cell of Fateh, the mainstream commando group within the PLO. It said that the uncovered Fateh cell was responsible for a number of Palestinian commando operations in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The radio also said that a 20-year-old Palestinian from Hebron was arrested on charges of stabbing to death an Israeli soldier recently. It said that the Israeli forces demolished the house of the young suspect.

The Israeli authorities had earlier released an Israeli settler who killed a 35-year-old Palestinian in Jerusalem last Tuesday.

As an expression of strong protest, Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem staged a general strike on Thursday demanding the trial of the Israeli settler.

In Nablus, Palestinians hurled stones at a bus carrying Israeli soldiers which was passing through the main street in the northern West Bank town. According to Wafa, Israeli soldiers surrounded the city and rounded up a number of its inhabitants. The Israelis also closed down all shops in Nablus for three days, the agency said.

ADP prepares for assault

(Continued from page 1)

using to let Syrian troops in to disarm both sides under a 1984 pact signed in Damascus.

The Syrian source told Reuters Damascus' aim was to restore order and state authority in Tripoli, where Tawheed-ADP battles have frequently erupted for the past two years.

"We are ready for talks with Tawheed today. If they fail, we will pull out and give the (leftist) parties the green light to attack," the source said.

A leftist militia official, speaking from an office in the city surrounded by Tawheed gunmen, told Reuters it was "very probable" the leftists would attack and said they expected Syrian artillery cover.

Police said at least 20 people had died in the conflict in the past 24 hours.

At least 10 were killed overnight as guns in Syrian-held hills pounded Tawheed districts after its leader, Sheikh Saad Shaaban, failed to attend talks with Syrian officers, Reuters said.

Ten more died when unidentified gunmen set up a roadblock at the southern edge of town early Friday, stopping sev-

eral cars and shooting their occupants in an unexplained incident, the agency said.

Fighting and shelling have caused huge damage in Tripoli and forced 500,000 of its 700,000 inhabitants to flee.

Leftist sources said Prime Minister Rashid Karami's talks in Damascus with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam appeared the last hope for a peaceful settlement in the city.

However, Tawheed would have to agree to the handover of all weapons and stationing of Syrian troops in the city.

Other sources said Syria was unlikely to accept a request by Sheikh Shaaban to visit Damascus.

The Tripoli drama overshadowing other violence in Lebanon, including an Israeli bombing raid last night on a Palestinian base in the eastern Bekaa Valley.

Israeli warplanes attacked the base just before midnight (2100 GMT) by the light of parachute flares.

An Associated Press reported in the Bekaa said several rockets struck near a two-storey guerrilla headquarters west of Baalbek. But there were no direct hits.

Syrian killed in Cyprus

(Continued from page 1)

it was connected with drug smuggling. The shooting came two days after three pro-Palestinian men killed three Israelis aboard a yacht in a Cypriot marina.

The Cyprus government said Friday Israel has made a formal application for the extradition of the three men.

The application was delivered at the Foreign Ministry by Israeli Ambassador Meir Gavish, spokesman Elias Georgiades said at his daily press briefing.

He added that the government will reply after Attorney General Stella Soulioti studies the application.

But a government statement issued on Thursday already made it clear the government was opposed to the men's extradition.

"The three detained persons are already being questioned (by the police) and will be tried before Cypriot justice, which is the only authority competent to try them," the statement said.

The statement was issued following official reports from Israel that Prime Minister Shimon Peres had instructed Justice Minister Moshe Nissim to draw up a formal

extradition request.

Cyprus and Israel have no bilateral extradition treaty.

Georgiades said the Israeli application was made on the basis of the 1957 European Extradition Convention.

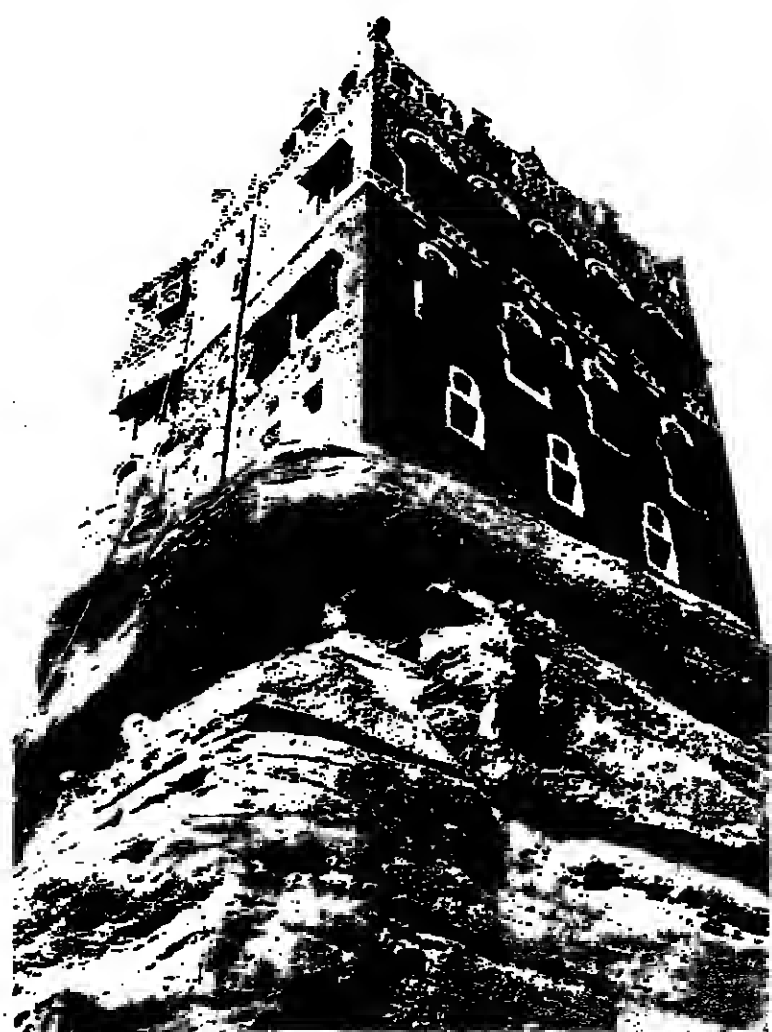
Earlier reports from Israel said that in the absence of a bilateral treaty the request would be based on a 1977 Council of Europe Charter.

The Cypriot government statement saying the specific request would be studied, in contrast with the rejection of extradition in principle the day before, illustrates the political sensitivity of the question.

Cyprus maintains very close relations with the Arab World and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). There is an Israeli embassy in Nicosia, but Cyprus has no diplomatic representative in Israel.

The three men who seized the small yacht at dawn Wednesday, surrendered ten hours later after shooting dead the three Israelis aboard, a married couple and a third man.

They were remanded in custody for eight days when they appeared briefly before the Larnaca district court on Thursday.



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| FRIDAY | 7.30 | 12.10 | |
| WED. | 9.30 | 12.10 | |
| SAT | 9.30 | 12.10 | |
| ATHENS - AMMAN | | | |
| THUR. | 15.00 | 19.00 | |
| SUND. | 15.00 | 19.00 | |
| TUES. | 19.00 | 21.20 | |
| FRIDAY | 16.55 | 21.20 | |

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Lyle upset, other top seeds advance

Ballesteros overcomes deficit

WENTWORTH, England (R) — Dennis Watson of South Africa came back from five holes down during the morning round for a 2 and 1 upset of British open champion Sandy Lyle in the quarter-final of the World Matchplay Golf Championship Friday.

The toppling of Britain's Lyle, the third seed, was the only surprise as the other three leading seeds won after having byes through the opening 36-hole round Thursday.

Top seed Severiano Ballesteros of Spain fought off tiredness and poor form for a comeback 2 and 1 triumph over Ian Woosnam of Britain to move closer to his fourth triumph in five years.

U.S. Masters Champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany, seeded second, was never threatened as he ousted Tsuneyuki "Tommy" Nakajima of Japan 5 and 3, while American Andy North, his country's open champion, won a tough battle against Dallas-based Australian David Graham 3 and 1.

In the semifinal of the \$250,000 tournament Saturday, Watson takes on Langer and Ballesteros faces North.

"I'll have to be 100 per cent on my game to play Bernhard," said Watson.

The pattern of the four matches varied widely. Watson was five holes down and was never in front until the 33rd.

Ballesteros also trailed throughout until levelling at the 32nd, then he went in front on 34.

Al Hajri wins Oman rally

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — Saeed Al Hajri of Qatar, with co-driver John Spiller, took a Rothman Porsche to a clear victory in the Oman International Rally, which ended here Friday.

The win put Al Hajri back in the contest for the Middle East Championship this year. He had won the 1984 title.

Tooy Georgiou, a Lebanese-Born Omani, was second in a Nissan 240, with Crawford Dunn as his co-driver. Said Khalifa of Oman in a Mercedes 280 with co-driver Tom Steele, was third.

Another Nissan 240 taken by Abdullah Said Lamki of Oman and Khalid Al-Jabry was fourth.

Al Hajri's chief rivals, Mohammed Bin Sulayem of Dubai and Lebanese-born Michel Saleh of Kuwait, both retired on the first day.

Until the Oman rally, Sulayem had a 12 point advantage over Al Hajri toward the Middle East Championship. Now he is 16 points behind, with only the Dubai rally to run.

Only seven of the 19 starters finished the two-day course.

Ovett seeks redemption in 5th Avenue Mile

NEW YORK (R) — Steve Ovett, who earlier this year feared his running career was over, eagerly awaits the chance to erase in America the unhappy memory of last year's Olympics in Saturday's 5th Avenue Mile.

Not even the threat of Hurricane Gloria's approach could dampen the Britoo's enthusiasm. "It should be a fast race. I'll run it in one minute ten seconds, if Gloria gets behind me," said Ovett, a former mile and 1,500 metres world record holder.

Ovett trailed in last in the 800 metres final in Los Angeles and then collapsed. In the 1,500 metres he had to pull off the track in more distress on the final lap as compatriots Sebastian Coe and Steve Cram sped on in gold and silver.

Ovett, the 1980 Olympic 800 metres champion, was stretched away and later ordered by doctors to take six months rest due to an infection that hampered a heart valve.

"I was told it could be serious problem that could stay with you the rest of your life. You really can't go berserk and push fate. I gained about 8.1 kilos. I didn't run

a step for six months," he said.

Ovett eventually returned to health and training and went on to record an important personal victory against Cram in London's inaugural Westminster Mile earlier this month.

That victory coupled with his 1984 triumph in the Paris Mile road race gives Ovett the opportunity to claim a triple crown in road racing.

Strong challengers, apart from Hurricane Gloria, include defending champion John Walker of New Zealand, Irishmen Eamonn Coghlan and Ray Flynn, Americans Steve Scott and Russ Donoghue and Pierre Deleze of Switzerland.

"It's the best field in a long time," said Walker. "If the race is slow it will surely favour Ovett because of his outstanding kick. I'll tell you one thing, it's going to be one furious last 400 metres," he said.

Ovett said: "Running a race like this is quite exciting. It's got that novelty ingredient. Running mile races on the track you get into a groove. A routine. But road miles — every one is different. I think it enhances the fun of the event."

Yugoslavia hopes turn up the heat on France

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia, hit by injuries and suspension, will be hoping to put the pressure on European champions France with a convincing victory over East Germany in their World Cup soccer qualifying Group Four match Saturday.

With Bulgaria already having qualified for next summer's finals in Mexico, only one place remains open and both Yugoslavia and East Germany know that anything less than a victory would almost certainly dash their own hopes of going through and leave France with an easy passage.

France complete their programme with home fixtures against hapless Luxembourg — pointless after seven qualifying ties — and a meeting with Yugoslavia on November 16.

Yugoslavia must therefore beat East Germany to keep their hopes of achieving success at the Parc Des Princes alive while the Germans need to win to avoid elimination.

Yugoslavia face no simple task. East Germany beat France 2-0 a fortnight ago in Leipzig to end a run of poor results and they are determined to secure their first

Amman Little League

Baseball scores — games played September 27

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tots | Jordan Express 0 |
| Alico 0 | Nashashibi 0 |
| Cairo Amman Bank 1 | |
| Juniors | American Express 2 |
| Sakura 5 | Near East Equipment 2 |
| International Traders 3 | Marriott 1 |
| Istiklal 1 | |
| Mids | Ericsson 0 |
| Goodyear 3 | Volvo 0 |
| Al-Ahlyab 2 | Peugeot 1 |
| Astra 1 | |
| Seniors | Squibb 0 |
| Chase Manhattan 4 | Intercon. 2 |
| PACC 5 | Lego 1 |
| Jordan Lift 2 | |

Karpov parries attack, plays game 10 to a draw

MOSCOW (R) — The most exciting game in the world chess title rematch between champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Garry Kasparov ended in a draw Friday night — but not before the challenger had produced a few surprises.

Kasparov appeared for the resumption of the game looking

tired, while Karpov again arrived late for the start of play.

"But after a few moves it became evident that Kasparov and his team had done a good night's work as his 45th move stunned Karpov, who sank into deep thought for nearly half an hour.

Kasparov sacrificed a second pawn to intensify his attack and the pre-game consensus of Soviet grandmasters that Karpov was clearly playing better was overturned.

Several commentators admitted they had overlooked Kasparov's attacking idea. In the analysis centre, Kasparov's aides looked relaxed and confident at the results of the early stage of the resumption.

Karpov, having to solve this surprise attack at the board, elected to sacrifice something to break the sudden initiative. After much thought, he sacrificed a bishop and returned his beleaguered king to safety.

When the tactical flurry ended, Kasparov's extra piece was balanced by three pawns and, with both kings open to perpetual check, the players agreed a draw.

Karpov now leads 5-4 with two wins, one loss and six draws.

World Cup provides big boost to Canada

TORONTO (R) — Canada's ambition to become a major footballing power, apparently set back several years when their bid to stage the 1986 World Cup finals foundered and by the collapse of the North American Soccer League (NASL), has been gloriously revived.

Against all expectations, Canada qualified for next year's finals when they beat Honduras 2-1 on Sept. 14 to gain the one place still available to the countries of the North and Central American and Caribbean Confederation (CONCACAF). Mexico, as hosts, had taken the other.

"It's a great day for Canada," said Canadian coach and former England international goalkeeper Tony Walters after his team defeated Honduras. "Now we're in with the big boys and we have a chance to prove we can play with the rest of the world."

Canada's chance of reaching the 1986 finals seemed to have disappeared when in 1983 they failed to become the new hosts after Colombia withdrew. A number of Canadian officials were upset by what they saw as lack of serious consideration given by the International Football Federation (FIFA) to their bid to stage the finals.

Another blow to Canada's aspirations came earlier this year when the North American Soccer League folded. The league had been the training ground for most of their squad, providing them with vital exposure to top-class players from around the world.

In a country of immigrants, it is inevitable that a number of players who make up the Canadian team should have been born abroad.

But as many as 10 of the 16 players who took part in the third round of qualifying started life in Canada and only Manchester-born Carl Valentine, who plays for West Bromwich Albion in the English First Division, developed as a player outside the country.

Canada demonstrated their growing maturity when they reached the quarter-finals of the 1984 Olympics before losing on penalties to the eventual silver-medallists Brazil.

Their Olympic captain, left-back Bruce Wilson, still leads the team. The balding, bearded Wilson, born in Vancouver 34 years ago, who once turned down an offer to join Everton of the English First Division, played 11 years in the NASL for Vancouver, Chicago, the New York Cosmos and Toronto. He was included in the league's all-star team five times.

Against Honduras, Wilson played in his 48th full international, a Canadian record.

Wilson is part of a highly-effective Canadian defence which also includes at right back Bobby Lenarduzzi, who was also born in Vancouver. He moved to England as a teenager and played for Reading before returning to Canada where he played 11 seasons for the Vancouver White Caps. He has played 41 times for Canada.

Playing between Wilson and Lenarduzzi is centre-back Ian Bridge. He partnered Welsh team manager Mike England in his days with the Seattle Sounders and is now playing in the Swiss First Division for La Chaux De Fonds.

Another outstanding home-grown player is midfielder Randy Ragan, who was born in Alberta and signed by the Toronto Blizzard while attending Simon Fraser University. He is the workhorse of the team.

Canada's trump in attack is striker Dale Mitchell, another Vancouver native who scored four goals in three games in the second round of qualifying. He missed the third round through injury.

The immigrants in the team include flamboyant goalkeeper Tino Lettieri. Born in Italy, Lettieri came to Canada when he was seven. He played for a number of NASL clubs and on two occasions was nominated the league's top goalkeeper.

Seisenbacher, Hikage snare Seoul judo titles

SEOUL (R) — Austrian Olympic judo champion Peter Seisenbacher confirmed his status as the leading middleweight by snatching through a series of top opponents to win the world title on the

second day of the 14th World Judo Championships in Seoul Friday.

Showing both flair and immense confidence, he threw the experienced Bulgarian Gheorgi Pet-

rov in the final with two sparkling techniques, ending with a famous rear throw in classic judo style in the closing seconds.

This demonstrated Seisenbacher's supreme belief in himself, for he was already well in the lead following a winding throw and he could have played safe. But that, he illustrated clearly, was not his style.


It was a perfect end to what had been an outstanding day for him. Not only did he beat the veteran Japanese champion Masao Takahashi, but he also swamped current European champion Vitaly Pesniak of the Soviet Union.

Pesniak's absence from the Los Angeles Olympics meant his meeting with Seisenbacher, 25, was expected to be a highlight of the competition — and so it proved with the Austrian putting Pesniak square on his back for ippon (full point).

The second weight category of the day also saw a champion win. Nobutoshi Hikage of Japan retaining the world light middleweight title he won in Moscow in 1983.

He brushed aside a tame challenge from Britain's former world champion Neil Adams, and did just enough to win a decision against the tough Canadian Kevin Doherty.

From then on he showed why he is world champion, strangling Italy's Giorgio Vismara and throwing Waldemar Legien of Poland, the European silver medallist.



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|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|

Economy

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.4060/90 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3580/87 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.6675/725 | West German marks |
| | 3.0030/80 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.1860/90 | Swiss francs |
| | 54.00/05 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.1250/350 | French francs |
| | 180.1/803 | Italian lire |
| | 218.50/219.00 | Japanese yen |
| | 8.0330/500 | Swedish crowns |
| | 7.9635/725 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 9.7000/150 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 328.50/329.00 | U.S. dollars |

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed higher, helped by buying for next week's new account and the pound's decline on the foreign exchange which lifted major exporters, dealers said. The failure of Wall Street to open because of Hurricane Gloria had little impact on a market which was quiet ahead of the weekend. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 8.2 to 1,279.0.

Insurance fell sharply in hectic trading on worries Hurricane Gloria might hit New York City. Royal was down 20p to 633 and General Accident 15p off at 593.

Government bonds closed 3/16 point up reversing early falls on cheap buying. North Americans were steady and golds lower.

ICI was up 15p to 649 on strong U.S. buying orders while Vickers closed 10p higher at 288 after Thursday's interims. Allied Lyons ended 5p at 296 boosted by news Elders IXL expects to be in a position to launch its bid for the company. Elders ended 16p higher at 186 after results.

Oil shares were higher helped by firming spot crude prices. B.P. closed 12p at 540 and Shell 21p higher at 681 while Burnham ended 10p firmer at 294 on renewed bid speculation.

Banks showed Natwest 5p up at 617. Insurance broker Stewart Wrightson dropped 25p to 659 on profit-taking after potential bidder Exco's chief executive resigned. Exco fell 5p to 189.

OECD calls for major Japanese changes to cut payments surplus

PARIS (R) — Japan, facing mounting threats of protectionism from allies over its trade and balance of payments surpluses, should overhaul its tax system and reassess fiscal goals to try to ease international strains, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said Friday.

In its annual report on the Japanese economy, the OECD said that Japan's economic performance since early 1983 had been, by traditional standards, remarkable.

However, reflecting growing international irritation at the slow pace of Japanese efforts to bring down its surpluses, the normally consensus-minded OECD was unusually firm in calling for tax revisions and more efforts to boost domestic spending.

It was particularly severe with Japan's insistence that it stick to a tight spending plan to cut government deficits.

It acknowledged the need to cut its deficits in view of the strains an ageing population will put on spending in the future.

But it warned that "strict adherence to medium-term fiscal plans irrespective of trends in the international and/or the national economy could tend to increase

entirely to record grain sales to make up for poor Soviet harvests. Gas and oil together account for some 75 per cent of Moscow's crucial hard currency earnings, but the experts noted that Soviet oil production has been stagnant or declining for over a year as deposits become harder to extract, while gas sales have also dropped this year.

In addition, the weakening dollar has made Soviet goods dearer in foreign markets.

A breakdown of the figures showed that West Germany remained Moscow's leading industrialised trading partner, followed by Finland, France, the United States, Japan, Italy and Britain.

There was a slight surplus in trade with the Third World, while dealings with other communist nations were largely in balance.

The Western experts said Moscow made striking progress in boosting exports to China, changing a \$63 million deficit in the first six months of 1984 to a \$19 million surplus this year.

Sino-Soviet trade was on course for a record total this year following a bilateral accord signed in June, they added.

An unexpected 24 per cent rise in imports from Cuba could be based on a surge in sugar sales. The Soviet Union has an accord with Havana to buy sugar when world prices fall to an agreed level, the experts said.

They also pointed to a 21 per cent increase in Saudi Arabian exports — non-existent two years ago — to \$220 million. Some experts said Saudi oil exports to Moscow were on behalf of Iraq for Soviet arms shipments.

Corporation, told Reuters. China is chronically short of vehicles and has imported thousands of Japanese models to make up the shortfall.

The gleaming new Cherokees dwarfed the small green jeeps which the factory turns out on its own, in size as well as in price. It costs the equivalent of \$15,500, against only \$4,800 for the local model.

The factory, a sprawling complex lined with trees, grass and parked bicycles, had a festive air, covered in green, pink, red and yellow flags.

The factory was full of banners and placards in English and Chi-

nesse exhorting the 4,000 workers to new achievements. "Time is money, efficiency is life," said one.

"We warmly welcome all guests from home and abroad to give us guidance," said another.

Mr. Cai Yisong, deputy director of the technical department, said output this year would be 750, rising to 40,000 by 1990, of which 10,000 should be exported to Asia and Africa.

AMC, the fourth largest U.S. motor company, owns just over 30 per cent of the joint venture with an initial investment of \$16 million in 1983.

Moscow posts large trade deficit with West in first half of 1985

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union recorded a \$3.07 billion trade deficit with the West in the first half of 1985 with Western economic experts attributing the shortfall to sharply lower oil and gas sales and a weaker dollar.

The deficit, revealed in figures released Thursday by the foreign ministry, compared with a \$772 million surplus in the same period of 1984.

The figures showed the trade deficit narrowed to \$918 million in the second quarter from \$2.15 billion in the January-March period, with exports rising faster than imports. However, the experts said they had expected a greater improvement.

Moscow's deficit with the United States in fact rose sharply in the second quarter, nearly doubling to \$2.2 billion, due almost

entirely to record grain sales to make up for poor Soviet harvests. Gas and oil together account for some 75 per cent of Moscow's crucial hard currency earnings, but the experts noted that Soviet oil production has been stagnant or declining for over a year as deposits become harder to extract, while gas sales have also dropped this year.

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OPEC faces mounting threats from within

LONDON (R) — OPEC's fragile oil pricing and production quota system will come under heavy pressure at the ministerial meeting starting next Thursday in Vienna, and some analysts predict a sharp drop in world oil prices as the result.

At least four of the 13 member states want higher quotas although the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) can at present sell only 15 million of its 16 million barrels per day (b/d) combined output ceiling.

Several others are openly undercutting official prices or allowing them to float with free market rates, or else arranging oil-for-imports barter deals forbidden under OPEC rules.

But even more than is usual in OPEC affairs, the attitude of Saudi Arabia will prove crucial at the meeting, the ministers' third this year.

With the world's largest oil reserves, a tightly-knit ruling elite and a small population enjoying one of the world's highest per capita incomes, Saudi Arabia has traditionally acted as the arbiter and unifier of OPEC, adjusting its production to the market and rigidly maintaining official prices.

Rumours of this deal, effectively abandoning official OPEC levels, sent shudders through the oil market two weeks ago, cutting the price of some Middle East crudes by 60 cents a barrel in a single day.

One New York analyst called the fall "the harbinger of things to come," and others predicted an average drop of \$2 to \$4 a barrel if Saudi Arabia carried out its threat.

Importers and oil-dependent manufacturers might welcome this, but banks with large loans to the oil industry or producer nations like Mexico and Nigeria see any sharp price cut as an alarming prospect.

OPEC conference chairman Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, his own populous country hard-pressed to sell its oil, Thursday said the Saudis were already "netbacking."

He added that this was weakening prices, although other factors were keeping them stable for the moment.

Dr. Subroto admitted earlier

this month that OPEC's influence was waning, and like Sheikh Yamani he believes discipline over pricing and production is the only way to restore its position and prevent the oil market from collapsing.

Traders attribute the current stability to restocking by buyers in time for the winter, a sharp cut-back in Soviet supplies to the West and recent successful Iraqi attacks on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf.

The result is that official OPEC prices, most notably the \$28 per barrel for the key Saudi light crude, are only slightly higher than free market levels.

But the traders describe the firmness as very fragile, based on artificially low output and particular problems, which a substantial increase in output could reverse overnight.

Despite this, Iraq, Gabon, Ecuador and Saudi Arabia have all said they want higher production quotas. Dr. Subroto said he saw no grounds for their claims, even though Ecuador has threatened to leave OPEC if it does not get one.

Oil industry analysts add that at least four OPEC states — Iran, Iraq, Algeria and Nigeria — have made use of barter deals to exceed their quotas. This "countertrade", as it is known, might have totalled two million b/d last year, said one.

These issues are another potential source of conflict at next week's meeting. But the big question is whether the Saudis are now ready to use in their own interest the practices they have for so long condemned in others — overproduction, price cutting and covert deals — even at the cost of bringing down OPEC's elaborate structure.

In the words of the authoritative Petroleum Intelligence Weekly: "If they fail to obtain satisfactory pledges from the other producers... the answer increasingly appears that it might be 'yes'."

U.S. faces Third World opposition

GENEVA (R) — The Reagan administration, pressing for a major round of world trade negotiations, faces renewed opposition from a Third World bloc when the 90-nation GATT group meets to discuss its proposal next week.

Brazil, India and Argentina lead a developing nation group that has blocked efforts by the United States and other industrial countries to start negotiations to fight import restrictions and open up international markets.

Trade ambassadors said no compromises were found during the past two weeks of intense behind-the-scenes talks, and deep divisions remain in GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), the world's main forum for trade negotiations.

Withdrawal of state credit guarantees for exports to South Africa — A ban on state-owned firms from making tenders on South African nuclear projects.

Austria is one of the main centres for Kruggerand sales.

Top Swiss banker to mediate over debt freeze

Meanwhile, a top Swiss banker will mediate between South Africa and its creditor banks over repayment of loans frozen as part of a financial crisis package. South African Finance Minister Barend Du Plessis announced Thursday in Johannesburg.

Mt. Fritz Leutwiler who is a former president of the Swiss National Bank and an chairman of the Bank for International Settlements, the bank for central banks was asked to mediate by the South African Reserve Bank.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll-Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is the time for you to eliminate whatever is confusing and requires deciding what you want to do in the days ahead, after which you go after what you want.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make a plan in the morning that can gain you your most important aims and then put it in motion after lunch.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan how to get conditions improved so that you can have greater security in the future; then put ideas to work.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get into the outside world early and improve your status considerably. Handle personal matters in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Early be out to new places for whatever your interests happen to be and later you can handle civic duties well.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Daytime is fine for keeping any promises you have made to others and later you can enjoy amusements you like.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Reach a better understanding with a partner since in the afternoon you can handle your end of the deal nicely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get those tasks handled that are awaiting you in the morning. Tonight be successful also in the social world.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Romantic moments can be yours early in the day, then get the okay of close ties for whatever your purpose may be.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good day to do what you prefer at home and then you can be out for a fun evening. Budget money wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can take care of desk work nicely in the morning and tonight you can be happy at home with kin.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Doing something early to improve the looks of your home is wise in the morning. Later, be with good friends for a good time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Early get ready to get into the activities you most like and then handle practical problems with wisdom.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will need fine surroundings in which to grow and mature nicely, otherwise much confusion and depression occurs. Make sure the right courses are taken in school. One who will appreciate music, the arts and literature.

THE Daily Crossword

by Victor Jambor, Jr.

Across
1 Mental
5 Old plane
9 Son of Jacob
10 Modern
11 Midway
12 Drop from sky
13 Medieval
14 Waste maker
15 Barking aboy
16 Singer
17 Plant trouble
18 Message
19 Old debt
20 status
21 Reasoned over
22 The child
23 Corp. of
24 Dress shape
25 Seal phrase
26 Agnus
27 Continental
28
29 Paraphrase
30 Family mess
31 City, country
32 Labeled
33 State line
34 Portion
35 Postprandial
36
37 Misconduct
38 Cautious
39 Made-made tree
40 Follow
41 Colored man
42 Ring down
43 Secondary
44
45 Three poles
46 Rain fire
47 Che's cousin
48 Fenda
49 Dear handle
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Down
1 River or song
2 Arctic garment
3 Flats
4 One-seamed
5
6 Portion
7 Farmer
8 Sea knot
9 Tundra
10 Two-seater
11 Glass whether to
12 "Citizen"
13 Max, dance
14 Waltz - Disney
15 Annapolis
16
17 Scott
18 Bottle
19 Stuffed
20 Literary
21 Collections
22 High-placed
23 Group
24 Infant
25 Absentee
26
27
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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

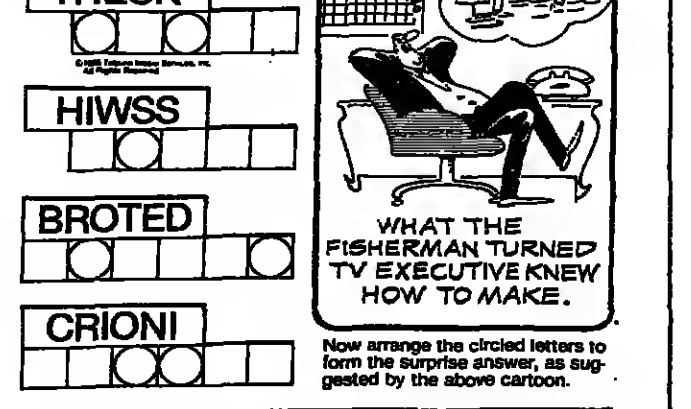


THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: THE "THECK" "HIWSS" "BROTED" "CRIONI" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGY VILLA FONDLY COMPEL

Answer: A guy who's busy coping has no time for this—MOPING

Gandhi hails Punjab poll as victory for Indian unity

Akali Dal wins landslide election victory

AMRITSAR, India (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Friday hailed Punjab's election as a victory for India although late returns confirmed Sikh moderates gave his Congress (I) Party its worst electoral defeat in the state's history.

The Punjab election commission said latest results from Wednesday's state balloting, the most heavily guarded in Indian history, showed the Sikh Akali Dal Party had won about twice as many state assembly seats as Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

Despite the outcome, Mr. Gandhi said the fact that the election was held without major violence in the terrorist-plagued state demonstrated "the enduring strength of democratic institutions in India."

"The Congress may have lost the election battle," Mr. Gandhi said in a statement issued in New Delhi. "But it has won the war for India's unity and independence."

Mr. Gandhi said the heavy turnout, estimated by election officials at about 60 per cent despite a boycott call by Sikh militants, had been a blow to extremists seeking a separate Sikh nation in Punjab. "Democracy has won," Mr. Gandhi said in his first public

comment on the election. With only a handful of races undecided, officials said the Akali Dal won at least 70 of the 115 state legislative seats, more than enough to form the first popular government in Punjab after two years of federal rule.

Congress candidates had won 33 seats, little more than half the number they captured in the last election in 1980. The Indian Peoples Party won at least two seats, the Janata Party and the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India one each, while independents took at least three.

Akali Dal leader Surjit Singh Barnala said his party, which had never won a majority, would go to work immediately to "repair the social fabric, torn by three years of Sikh terrorism."

The Indian government, in a statement issued several hours after the result became clear, announced abolition of special

courts set up in the state 15 months ago to try Sikh extremist suspects.

"The 12 special courts trying cases of criminals and terrorists in Punjab have been abolished," the statement said.

Their abolition was one of the last outstanding demands of the Akali Dal in a peace agreement it signed two months ago with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi leading to the elections which end two years of presidential or direct rule from New Delhi.

Mr. Barnala, a 59-year-old lawyer who likes to paint, said the election result "threw off the yoke of a dark period."

"A tremendous responsibility has been placed on us at a very sensitive phase," he told reporters.

Mr. Barnala has called a meeting of elected parliamentarians to decide "unanimously" who will lead the government.

Official sources said Punjab Governor Arjun Singh, who headed the state administration under direct rule, was expected to stay in his post until mid-November but that his functions would be mainly ceremonial.

Mr. Singh had played a major role in bringing the Akali Dal's moderate leaders and Mr. Gandhi together to resolve a three-year-old militant Sikh campaign for greater autonomy.

Authorities said a big security presence including the army would be maintained in Punjab for at least a month until the new government was firmly established.

The Akali Dal, which held only 37 seats to Congress (I)'s 63 seats in the last assembly, won support throughout the state while Mr. Gandhi's party and other political groups lost ground.

Election analysts said the six million people who voted appeared to split down religious lines.

They said Sikhs, who form 61 per cent of Punjab's population, flocked to the Akali Dal banner while Hindus divided between the Congress (I) and right-wing Hindu parties.

Victory for the Akali Dal was predicted in up to seven national parliament seats meaning the party is represented for the first time since 1977 in national politics, after being wiped out in the wave of support that returned Indira Gandhi to power in 1980.

Poll shows N. Zealand's Labour Party has increased support

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand's Labour government has more support than at any time since a general election victory in July last year, according to a regular public opinion poll.

The Haylen/Eyewitness Television news poll published Thursday night said 50 per cent of New Zealanders would vote Labour in an election tomorrow, 10 points clear of its main opposition, the National Party and up one point on the last poll in July.

It said 43 per cent were optimistic about the country's economic prospects — up 12 points on six months ago and the highest level recorded by the pollsters in nine years.

The poll was taken on Sept. 14 after the announcement of tax reforms and during Wellington's continuing war of words with France over the Rainbow Warrior scandal.

Labour won a landslide election victory 15 months ago with 43 per cent of the vote.

The poll showed 52 per cent of New Zealanders (up one point) supported the government's deregulatory, broadly monetarist economic policies. 35 per cent (up eight points) supported the planned introduction next year of a value-added goods and services tax to help fund income tax cuts.

Public approval for Prime Minister David Lange was at 55 per cent (up six points) while National Party leader Jim McLay was steady at 22 per cent approval.

Meanwhile, after days of silence, the United States Thursday finally condemned France for sinking the flagship of the Greenpeace environmentalist group.

"Of course we deplore such acts, wherever they may occur," State Department Spokesman Charles Redman told reporters. "The United States views with deep concern the sinking of the

ship Rainbow Warrior and the loss of life involved," he said.

France admitted this week that its secret service was ordered to sink the Rainbow Warrior at New Zealand's Auckland Harbour on July 10 with a bomb that killed one man aboard.

The French government's admission followed more than two months of denials that it carried out the bombing.

The issue has become a major scandal for the government of French President Francois Mitterrand and damaged relations with New Zealand.

In Paris five French soldiers have been charged with leaking secrets to the press about the Rainbow Warrior scandal as the government seeks to stop further surprise revelations in an affair it is anxious to see closed.

The five were charged Thursday with disclosing defence information to unauthorized persons, one day after Prime Minister Laurent Fabius named former Defence Minister Charles Herou as the culprit in the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel.

They were inspired by the discovery of a 10-day-old boy and two women Thursday in the ruins of the Juarez Hospital, a 12-story structure on the east side of the city. Five people have been rescued alive there since Wednesday.

Although health authorities claimed that leaving bodies half-buried in rubble for so long could unleash epidemics, authorities following President Miguel de la Madrid's direct orders refused to allow rubble to be bulldozed or teetering structures dynamited.

"Our priority is to rescue victims," said Assistant Interior Secretary Fernando Perez Correa.

"As long as we suspect that someone is still alive in a building, the priority is to rescue that person," Mr. Perez Correa said that according to government records, 1,970 persons were rescued alive from under rubble. 1,825 bodies were recovered and between 1,500 and 2,000 people were still listed as missing.

The official said 760 buildings were "affected" by the earthquake and of these, 415 collapsed, 155 are in danger of collapsing.

A government official says university scientists who predicted major earthquakes that killed thousands of people expect two more quakes in the Pacific Rim area.

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Faint hope persists of finding Mexico earthquake survivors

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Eight days after an earthquake devastated large areas of the capital, rescue workers continued searching rubble where hundreds of buildings once stood in the very faint hope of finding more survivors.

They were inspired by the discovery of a 10-day-old boy and two women Thursday in the ruins of the Juarez Hospital, a 12-story structure on the east side of the city. Five people have been rescued alive there since Wednesday.

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KING RECEIVES POLISH LEADER — His Majesty King Bhumibol confers with Polish leader Tadeusz Mazowiecki (left) in New York on Friday. (See page 1) In a meeting attended by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki (second from right) and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (Petra photo)

Chinese, Soviet ministers hold talks

PEKING (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has held his first talks with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian since taking up his new post. The New China News Agency said Friday.

The agency said Mr. Wu and Mr. Shevardnadze briefed each other Thursday in New York on the domestic situation in the two Communist countries, which are both pushing through reforms following leadership reshuffles.

Meeting ahead of fresh talks between the estranged neighbours in Peking next month, the two foreign ministers also stated their respective positions on improving bilateral relations, the agency said.

Regular vice-ministerial talks on normalising the frosty ties between the two began in late 1982 and are due to recommence here on Oct. 4, but so far have made little progress.

The ministers in New York to attend the General Assembly session of the United Nations, met "in a frank and friendly atmosphere," the agency said.

Mr. Shevardnadze's veteran predecessor Andrei Gromyko was associated with a hard-line policy towards China and diplomats in Peking saw his promotion to the Soviet presidency in July as removing one obstacle to a further thaw in relations.

"Mr. Shevardnadze invited the Chinese foreign minister to visit the Soviet Union," Mr. Wu thanked the Soviet foreign minister and invited him to visit China at an appropriate time," the Chinese agency said in a report.

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Man gets 99 years for killing woman

FAIRFIELD, Texas (AP) — A jury has found a man guilty of killing a nightclub owner, wrapping her in plastic like a mummy and entombing her in a wall of her own home. Audie Kimbrell, 39, was handed a maximum 99-year sentence Thursday for the Feb. 1 murder of nightclub owner Bernadette Bailey, 55. Mrs. Bailey's body was found in a false wall by Bryan Bailey, one of her six children. Bailey found his mother's body one month after her death when he noticed a stench and tore down the wall. Kimbrell was with Mrs. Bailey at her home before the slaying and testified that he argued with her and that she had a gun. He claimed that he blacked out and that when he awoke he found Mrs. Bailey beaten and shot in the head.

Malaysia will not force Islam on non-Muslims

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad on Friday rejected opposition pressure and said the government will not force non-Muslims to practice the teachings of Islam. Speaking at the 36th annual meeting of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Mr. Mahatir said his government revered Islam but also respected the half of the country's 15 million people who are not Muslims. "We cannot force them (the non-Muslims) to practice the teachings of Islam," Mr. Mahatir said. "If we try to do so, they will find ways to negate our efforts." UMNO spearheaded the country's independence movement, which succeeded in 1957. All 500,000 of the members of UMNO are Malay Muslims. The opposition Pan Malaysian Islamic Party has accused UMNO of failing to administer the country according to Islamic principles.

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